

Howe mission ends in failure

PRETORIA. — President P.W. Botha said yesterday he had rejected the British foreign secretary's plea for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and declared that his government would prefer sanctions to "national suicide."

Botha spoke in a news conference at the conclusion of Sir Geoffrey Howe's one-week peace mission to southern Africa. He said he told Mandela that Mandela would remain jailed and the African National Congress he leads would stay banned until they renounced violence and purged their leadership of Communists.

In a separate news conference after their one-hour meeting, Howe had said peaceful dialogue was not possible unless Mandela and the ANC could participate freely and added: "The responses I've received have not yet enabled me to proclaim that I have made the progress I would have liked."

The only new South African proposal referred to by Botha was his offer to meet with leaders of other southern African countries and Western European leaders to discuss "the problems that afflict us and others in the region."

Botha said he would be willing to discuss South African domestic political issues if the other leaders were willing to discuss internal problems of their countries.



South African President P.W. Botha, at his news conference in Pretoria yesterday. (Reuters)

Howe said at his own news conference, just before Botha's, that a dialogue will not be possible in South Africa as long as black leaders are imprisoned or exiled and organizations like the African National Congress are banned.

"What is needed is that the South African government should agree to release Mandela and other political prisoners, to unban the ANC and other political parties, and to enter into peaceful dialogue — against a matching commitment from the ANC to call a halt to violence and to enter into peaceful dialogue," he said.

Before flying back to London, Howe briefed European Community ambassadors and representatives of Australia and Canada.

Howe made the trip on behalf of the EC Council of Ministers, which is getting ready to consider economic sanctions against South Africa to speed the end of apartheid. The British Commonwealth has a summit on the issue scheduled for September.

In Washington, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is asking Congress to ignore appeals from President Reagan and adopt sanctions aimed at pushing South Africa's government toward negotiations with blacks.

Senator Richard Lugar presented his proposals to committee members in a private meeting yesterday, announcing before it began that he intends to try to get sanctions legislation through the committee and to the senate floor tomorrow.

The bill, unveiled on Monday by Lugar, would ban steel, uranium, aluminum and cement imports from South African state companies and would stop just short of total disinvestment, according to a Senate aide.

It would also end new investments by U.S. firms that do not follow the so-called Sullivan principles of equal treatment for blacks.

In addition, the measure would give Reagan new authority to sell U.S. gold stocks, a step that could hurt the South African economy by driving down the price of gold.

The bill would also ban South African air landing rights, ban visas for South African government employees and revoke visas of South African reporters in the United States.

It would also freeze South African assets in U.S. banks and allow U.S. companies that leave South Africa because of the sanctions to sue foreign companies that take over their operations. (AP, Reuters)



Prime Minister Peres and Vice President Bush relax with youngsters on the lawn of Ben Gurion's hut in Sde Boker, yesterday. Behind them, left, are Sonya Peres and Barbara Bush. (Gustavo Feinblatt)

Christians avenge Monday's blast

Beirut car bomb kills 25

BEIRUT (AP). — A car-bomb exploded in a crowded shopping centre in Moslem West Beirut yesterday, killing at least 25 people and wounding 170, police reported.

The blast came a day after a white Mercedes sedan packed with a quarter ton of explosives blew up in the city's Christian sector, killing 32 people and wounding 140.

Yesterday's car bomb went off at 11 a.m. at a large intersection in the Moslem district of Barbir, where crowds gathered to cross the demarcation line into East Beirut. The area was jammed with vegetable vendors, taxi cabs and pedestrians.

Bodies were hurled into the air as the grey Volkswagen laden with 75 kilograms of explosives blew up, police and witnesses said.

Police said several mortar shells were attached to the explosive charge, which multiplied the force of the blast.

An Agence France-Presse correspondent at the scene saw the carbonized bodies of four women burned alive in a single car.

Nearby shops were blown apart by the explosion's shock wave, then burned in a massive fire which could be seen several kilometres away, witnesses said.

Ambulances, fire trucks and rescue vehicles raced through the city

streets, sirens screaming, creating an atmosphere of chaos and panic. Soldiers and militiamen, stationed in the streets in recent weeks, fired in the air to break up crowds and clear the way for rescue trucks.

Meanwhile, gunfire echoed through East Beirut as mourners fired automatic weapons into the air at funerals for the victims of yesterday's blast.

Prime Minister Rashid Karameh condemned both car bombings as "barbaric and brutal." Referring to the Christian militia accusations that Syria "set off the first explosion, Karameh asked: "Who, then, was behind the blast yesterday?"

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement accused the Phalangist militia, the Lebanese Forces, of setting off the West Beirut explosion.

Berri, in remarks broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo, said that the Lebanese Forces wanted to prove to public opinion that they would retaliate against incidents like Monday's East Beirut explosion.

Christian leaders condemned the West Beirut bombing.

The bombings have provoked fears of a new cycle of car bomb attacks such as occurred in East and West Beirut last summer. That series was followed by fierce shelling duels and a spate of sectarian kidnappings.



Four women were burned alive in this car when a nearby car exploded in Moslem West Beirut, yesterday. (AFP telephoto)

Taba talks open on hopeful note

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Leaders of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the new round of Taba talks that opened in Herzliya last night were hopeful that the compromise would be finalized shortly, and that it would then be possible to begin the process of arbitration. This would be followed by the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

If the talks are completed within the next few days, while U.S. Vice President George Bush is still in the region, the compromise will be initiated before the cabinet for approval.

A summit meeting will then be arranged between Premier Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, said last night that if everything proceeded smoothly, the compromise could be finalized by the end of next week.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the Taba talks, Nabil el-Arabi, said last night: "I hope this time we can finish the negotiations." "But," he cautioned, "we have our instructions and I can't say for sure whether we will be able to conclude our talks."

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, who was on hand to greet el-Arabi at Ben-Gurion Airport, said that the outstanding issues were complex, but if the atmosphere was good, progress could be made.

Tamir said last night that, "as far as a Peres-Mubarak summit is concerned, I am surprised by the different reports. We have known for over a year that once the compromise is approved we will have bilateral relations, the Egyptian ambassador will return and there will be a summit."

Egyptian Tourism Minister Fuad Sultan is expected to arrive in Israel next Sunday for a four-day visit. Working sessions between Israeli and Egyptian tourism officials are to

Mayoral candidates come forward on West Bank

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Senior sources in the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration confirmed yesterday that a number of Palestinians in the area had recently proposed their candidacy for mayoral posts in West Bank towns now run by IDF officers.

Civil Administration head Ephraim Sneh was examining the possibility of their appointment, the sources said.

The latest discussions came after three mayoral candidates approved by Jordan last month withdrew their candidacies following Jordan's closure of PLO offices in Amman and expulsion of Yasser Arafat's military deputy, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad). The sources said the proposals indicated there was readiness in the West Bank to take office, and this could increase if Jordan showed a more determined policy in the area.

Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Shmuel Goren denied yesterday that recent Israeli moves in the areas, including measures against the Palestinian press, were part of a new policy linked to Jordan's recent crackdown on the PLO.

"We are not involved in the struggle between Jordan and the PLO," Goren said. "There has been no significant shift in policy, and we will not change our policy in the civilian, economic or security spheres." Goren said policy adjustments would be made only "in accordance with developments in the field," and in order to meet possible threats to security. He made the remarks to reporters at Beit-El following a tour of West Bank industries with members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Goren rejected Palestinian charges that recent delays in the distribution of East Jerusalem newspapers in the West Bank, and the threatened closure of the daily *Al Mithaq* and *Al Ahd* magazine, were part of a policy coordinated with Jordan to harass PLO supporters. Goren said the moves against *Al Mithaq* had been initiated many months before the recent crisis in relations between Jordan and the PLO.

Israel to be put on par with Nato Bush set to reveal better arms terms

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Vice President George Bush is expected to announce this afternoon that the U.S. is ready in principle to grant "most-favoured nation" status to Israel in the field of security. Israel currently enjoys this status in trade and economy. The move will allow Israel to purchase U.S. weaponry under improved terms and will facilitate Israeli access to U.S. research and development programmes.

This announcement is the most important part of Bush's visit, according to Israeli sources. Following the announcement, American and Israeli teams will begin a detailed review of Israel's arsenal. States which now enjoy the privileged status include Nato countries, New Zealand, and Australia.

As a result of its new status, Israel will save millions of dollars on each jet fighter it purchases from the U.S. Exemption from research and development costs could also influence U.S.-Israeli negotiations on the continued development of the Lavi.

The privileged status issue was raised by the Prime Minister's Office and the Defence Ministry because of the Gramm-Rudman amendment which freezes U.S. foreign aid to

Israel. The amendment precludes the possibility of Israel requesting any further assistance.

Bush will meet this morning with Prime Minister Peres to discuss bilateral relations, including The Pollard Affair and the cluster bomb accusations. But the focus of the meeting will be on ways to promote the peace process during Bush's up-

coming visits to Jordan and Egypt. Peres may ask Bush to examine with King Hussein the possibility of providing a list of "authentic Palestinian representatives" to participate in future negotiations between Israel and Jordan. "The next logical step, if it could be arranged, would be a direct meeting between the prime minister and King Hussein," Bush said yesterday during a visit to Kibbutz Sde Boker.

Peres, who accompanied Bush to the kibbutz, said in response to the suggestion that he meet with Hussein: "It will take time."

Regarding Bush's planned visit to Cairo, Peres is expected to express his hope that the compromise will be completed in time to be initiated while the vice president is in the Middle East.

Israeli and U.S. aides will join the Peres-Bush meeting to sign a Tourism Declaration and the agreement on the establishment of a Voice of America relay station in Israel.

At 10 a.m. Bush will meet with Vice Premier Shamir. Later, he will visit the Knesset, where he will be welcomed by Speaker Shlomo Hillel. His agenda also includes a meeting with the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Following a reception hosted by

'Post' man to Jordan

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Vice President George Bush yesterday invited me through his press secretary to join his party in Jordan this evening. Marlin Fitzwater, Bush's press secretary, telephoned me in Washington from Jerusalem yesterday to inform me that "everything has been worked out since we last talked."

Bush's spokesman said last night in Jerusalem that "earlier concerns were resolved and the vice president asked Mr. Blitzer to join his party."

Last Friday, Fitzwater and his

Bush told during visit to air base:

Israel wants R&D funding

Post Defence Reporter

Israel is seeking research and development funding from the U.S. similar to that granted to Nato countries.

This message was conveyed to U.S. Vice President George Bush yesterday, when he toured the Hatzerim Air Force base as a guest of the IDF and the Ministry of Defence.

The IDF took the opportunity to reveal publicly details of the Navy's future submarines and missile boat to be built with American aid.

Defence Minister Rabin, Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy and other senior officers briefed the visitor on the military threats facing Israel and the importance of the agreement on strategic cooperation with the U.S.

Bush paid particular attention when told how Israel intended to counter the threats posed by Syria's deployment of long-range surface-to-surface and surface-to-air mis-

siles. The vice president also heard about Israel's anti-terror capability and witnessed a demonstration by an elite anti-terror unit. These briefings were closed to the press.

The Navy's next-generation submarine and missile boat, although still in the planning stages, were unveiled to the public.

There was a scale model of the submarine, the Dolphin. German-designed, the sub is to be built partly in Haifa and partly in Europe. At 1,500 tons displacement, it will be about three times as big as the Navy's three ageing British-built subs. The boats will have a complement of 33 and a speed of 20 knots.

An illustration showed the new Israeli-designed missile boat, the Lahav, to be built in the U.S. With a battery of 16 missiles and a displacement of over 1,000 tons, it packs twice the punch of the biggest vessels currently in service. The new boat

will be more manpower efficient since it needs the same amount of crewmen, 45, as the present top-of-the-line vessels.

The Lahav is designed to carry a helicopter to extend its reach. It will have a speed of 35 knots. The Rockwell Corporation of America will provide combat systems for both the sub and the missile boat.

Bush spent several hours inspecting various types of Israeli-made weaponry and clambering over a Merkava tank. A former U.S. Navy pilot, Bush paid particular attention to the Air Force's mostly U.S.-supplied airpower and watched a firepower demonstration by Cobra helicopters and a rapid deployment exercise using Hercules planes.

The visit ended with a free-fall parachute exhibition, the last paratrooper landing in front of the Vice President and presenting him with a Bible.



Princess Diana chats to Arab dignitaries at the opening in London yesterday of "Riyadh - Yesterday and Today - The Saudi Experience," an exhibition of life in the desert kingdom. (Reuters telephoto)

Burg panel: Mormon U. can't be stopped

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Nothing can be done to halt the completion of the Mormon Brigham Young University in Jerusalem, according to a report which will be presented next week to the ministerial committee looking into the matter.

Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, the committee's coordinator, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that a legal opinion submitted by Deputy Attorney-General Yoram Bar-Sela said that the Mormons had secured all required construction and development permits, which left no alternative but to allow them to continue.

Several recommendations in the report, however, could mean fresh tension with the Mormons.

Burg said that the Israel Lands Authority would be asked to prohibit certain activities — including missionary work — in the Mormons' lease. The committee would also be asked to recommend that a "watch-dog" committee comprising the two sides oversee the university's activities.

But Dr. Arthur Nielsen, special counsel to BYU here, told *The Post* that although he "appreciates" the committee's main finding, "we feel that it is not necessary to write in any further provisions." Nielsen said the Mormons "expect to live up to our written commitments" not to proselytize.

Bar-Sela said that a committee request to introduce changes in the lease "could prove a bit awkward" from a legal standpoint, since the contracts had already been signed. But he added that he expected the Mormons to agree to any changes they had already committed themselves to publicly. "If they toughen their position, we will have a problem," he said.

Prisoners seek trade union

Two prisoners have petitioned the High Court of Justice for permission to set up a prisoners' trade union within the Histerud.

Haim Weil and Arnon Dagani, currently serving time at Ramle's Ayalon Prison, claim that a union is needed to deal with prisoners' work conditions, sick pay, tenure and right of appeal to labour courts.

Justice Aharon Barak has referred the petition for consideration

by a panel of three justices.

Weil and Dagani claim that private entrepreneurs are being allowed to use the country's convicts as cheap labour, paying them a quarter of the going rate.

The two say that they submitted a written request for permission to set up a union to Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev. Since they did not receive a reply, they turned to the High Court. (Him)

MKs quit U.S.-Israel cultural body

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The America-Israel Cultural Foundation is falling apart.

Three Knesset Members on the Israeli council of the foundation submitted their resignation this week, charging that the American council of the foundation wanted to strip them of all authority.

The America-Israel Cultural Foundation supports many cultural institutions here and sponsors young

Israeli artists and musicians.

Shinui MK Mordechai Virshubski, who chairs the Foundation's Israeli council, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The Americans have demanded that the by-laws of the foundation be amended, in a manner which would for all practical purposes liquidate the Israeli side of the operation."

Quitting along with Virshubski are Simcha Dinitz (Alignment) and Meir Shitrit (Likud).

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	29.7.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	15	64	22	72
BRUSSELS	15	59	25	76
BUENOS AIRES	4	39	14	57
CHICAGO	15	45	38	61
COPENHAGEN	15	59	25	76
FRANKFURT	17	61	29	84
GENEVA	15	59	25	76
HELSINKI	17	61	29	84
HONG KONG	27	81	29	84
JERUSALEM	3	37	13	54
LONDON	18	64	29	84
LONDON	18	64	29	84
MADRID	18	64	29	84
MONTREAL	16	61	28	81
NEW YORK	22	72	38	86
OSLO	15	59	25	76
PARIS	13	55	18	66
RIO DE JANEIRO	11	51	18	77
SAO PAULO	12	52	17	72
STOCKHOLM	15	59	25	76
TOKYO	28	77	32	91
TORONTO	17	63	28	82
VIENNA	14	57	26	79
ZURICH	21	71	30	86

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	54	18-28	27
Golan	38	—	30
Nahariya	—	—	28
Safed	39	18-30	28
Haifa Port	—	—	28
Tiberias	34	22-36	35
Nazareth	48	20-30	29
Afula	49	21-32	31
Shomron	43	20-30	30
Tel Aviv	61	23-29	28
B-G Airport	57	22-30	29
Jericho	38	24-35	34
Gaza	72	25-29	29
Beersheba	41	26-33	32
Eilat	20	27-39	37

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel held a reception in the Chagall Hall yesterday for Chaya Mann, who is retiring after 38 years in the civil service, most of it in the Knesset. For the past 17 years she served as director of the Speaker's bureau.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold a social gathering in the Nof Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight.

In Memoriam

A memorial meeting for Moshe Ron, on the first anniversary of his death, was held at Beit Sokolow by the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association yesterday. Ron was instrumental in building Beit Sokolow; for many years, he was secretary-general of the association. He was eulogized by Dr. Yehoshua Rotenszweig and Shmuel Shitzer.

Michaeli won't order Anghelovici disinterred

Health Ministry Director-General Dan Michaeli has refused to order the removal of the body of Teresa Anghelovici from Rishon LeZion cemetery for burial elsewhere. In an affidavit submitted to the High Court of Justice, Michaeli cites the deceased's family's refusal to comply with the request, and the fact that no medical imperative warrants the removal as the reasons for his stand. The Rishon LeZion burial society petitioned the High Court to order the removal of Anghelovici's remains, claiming she had not been Jewish.

HOME NEWS

Bush and local Arabs trade views

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

U.S. Vice President George Bush told Palestinian representatives from the territories yesterday that his administration would talk with the PLO if it accepted UN resolutions recognizing Israel, the Palestinians said.

Eighteen Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza met Bush last night at the U.S. consulate in West Jerusalem, ignoring calls by headline PLO supporters to boycott the reception. Close to 25 Palestinians had been invited, and those attending included Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, Nablus acting Mayor Hafez Touqan, and Jordanian senate member Hikmat Al-Masri of Nablus, and Gaza doctor Hatem Abu Ghazaleh. Among those staying away were deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe and Gaza businessman and writer Zubayr Al-Payyes.

Most of those attending the meeting are considered either supporters of Jordan or of moderate positions in the PLO. The Palestinians did not submit a memorandum to Bush, and said they met with him in separate groups during the reception.

In East Jerusalem, a commercial strike in protest against the Bush visit kept shops closed on the main Salah Al-Din street, but stores were open for business on side roads.

After the meeting, Al-Fajr editor Hanna Siniara said he had told Bush the U.S. should recognize the PLO and had urged the American administration to issue a statement recognizing the Palestinian right to self-determination.

"Bush said the U.S. wanted to help promote the peace process, but he said this is not enough," Siniara said. He said Bush told him: "I want to talk with the PLO, but first it must recognize UN resolutions 242 and 338," which imply recognition of Israel.

Siniara said the East Jerusalem strike was an indication of the alienation of the Palestinians from U.S. Middle East policy, but that he had decided to speak to Bush to express the Palestinian position.

Yesh Gvul member probed by police

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A member of the Yesh Gvul ("There's a Limit") protest movement was questioned by police yesterday on suspicion of inciting soldiers to desert from the IDF during a press conference three months ago, when the group announced a petition to the defense minister requesting a release from military service in the territories.

Yishai Menuhin, a reserve officer, said he was questioned about his remarks at the April 21 press conference following a complaint lodged against him by the Defense Ministry's legal adviser.

According to the complaint, Menuhin violated laws prohibiting "incitement to desertion" and "incitement to disobedience."

Menuhin was questioned about the Yesh Gvul petition, which said: "We have taken an oath to defend the security and safety of the State of Israel, and we are faithful to this oath. Therefore we appeal... that we be allowed not to take part in the process of oppression and occupation in the territories."



Hanna Siniara, editor of East Jerusalem's Al-Fajr newspaper and one of the Palestinian representatives who met with Vice President Bush at the American Consulate yesterday, is interviewed as he leaves the meeting. (Rahamim Israeli)

Kraus briefs Knesset panel on investigation into GSS

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

The only mention of the political echelon in the police files on the General Security Service affair is in GSS Chief Avraham Shalom's confession. Police Inspector-General David Kraus told members of the Knesset Law Committee yesterday.

Kraus was referring to Shalom's affidavit to the High Court, in which he mentioned "permission and authority" to kill two of the terrorists who hijacked bus number 300 from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon in April, 1984

and to cover up the crime.

"We are waiting for the High Court decision about the validity of the pardons," said Kraus. "I imagine we'll have to ask Shalom what exactly he meant when he said he acted 'on authority and with permission.'"

Kraus told MKs yesterday that those who appear in the Shin Bet files were considered "potential suspects." He emphasized, however, that police would have to wait for the High Court decision "in order to know whether to question people as witnesses or as suspects."

'Oppose all political appointees'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The national staff committee of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has called on ministry workers to block the attempts of the heads of the ministry to make more political appointments to key positions.

In a letter sent yesterday to Minister Moshe Katsav and to Director-General Zvi Zilker, the staff committee said that the planned political appointments — which followed others made in recent months — would cause "serious harm" to the services provided by the ministry and to the groups that it served.

The committee called on ministry workers to "use any means" to prevent people from outside the ministry from taking over jobs that qualified staffers had not been given.

LOTTO. — The winning numbers in yesterday's national lottery draw were 8, 13, 24, 28, 31, 38, and the additional number, 10.

Police certain about Demjanjuk

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

Police have "no problems" identifying John Ivan Demjanjuk as Ivan the Terrible, the Treblinka death-camp guard responsible for some 900,000 deaths during World War II, Police Inspector-General David Kraus said yesterday.

Kraus told members of the Knesset Law Committee and reporters that several witnesses could identify Demjanjuk, and that police also had testimony "from those who have since died."

Kraus's statement contrasts with information made available to The Jerusalem Post that police and prosecutors had run into difficulties

over positively identifying the 66-year-old former Russian Red Army soldier as the Treblinka guard.

The police chief admitted, however, that the Demjanjuk case was presenting procedural problems. "Usually, police prepare material for the prosecution and charges are filed almost immediately. In this case, the prosecution has had to transfer material back to police for further clarification. On occasion, the memories of potential witnesses have to be refreshed," said Kraus.

Kraus told visiting MKs and reporters at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem yesterday that he hoped charges would be brought

against Demjanjuk before the expiry of his current three-month remand next month.

State Prosecutor Yona Blattman told The Jerusalem Post that he could not state definitely when charges would be brought. Because of the complexity of the case, "additional time" may be needed, he said.

Demjanjuk will be charged "when we are satisfied that we have every last document and every last scrap of paper necessary... and not before," Blattman said. "Until such time the case should be considered as being under investigation and, as such, should not be pre-judged by the press," he said.

Nurses and ministry in another stormy meeting

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

The war of words between hospital nurses and the government flared up again yesterday, with each side accusing the other of undermining their current talks.

In a lengthy statement, the Health Ministry claimed that most of the nurses' demands revolved around wages, which the government team was barred by cabinet decision from discussing.

In an often stormy meeting at Tel Hashomer Hospital, the nurses said that the government had "only words to offer us." Mary Pinto, one of the nurses' leaders, told The Jerusalem Post last night that "the Health Ministry is being totally irresponsible."

Pinto said that the nurses' negotiating team had had to beg nurses' representatives "from around the country — some of whom had deman-

ded the immediate abandonment of hospitals — for additional time to negotiate."

The Health Ministry, in its statement, claimed that the nurses' team had failed to present organized demands, and was thus delaying the talks. Ministry Director General Dan Michaeli said that some demands, such as a "danger bonus," or a "bonus for treating the dead and the dying," were "almost unbelievable" and were causing "resentment" among the government negotiators.

The Health Ministry is planning to present a detailed plan next week to reduce nurses' hospital workloads.

The ministry is to propose a cut-back and reorganization of some hospital services and the employment of specifically-trained personnel to take over some of the tasks now performed by nurses, The Post has learned.

Two terrorists slain in security zone

By MENACHEM HOROWITZ
METULLA

Two terrorists were killed yesterday in a clash with IDF troops north west of Taibe in the South Lebanon Security Zone.

One of the terrorists was killed

while trying to plant a mine. Attack helicopters and troops searched the area for additional terrorists.

OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled supervised the search.

Bezek authorized to oversee cable TV

Legal authority for establishing cable television stations is provided for the first time in an amendment to the Bezek Law that passed its second and third readings in the Knesset yesterday.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said in a press release that the necessary regulations would be prepared during the summer so that the first tenders for building cable stations would be published in various parts of the country.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Cable Broadcasting Council of 11 members to determine policy on the content, scope, and times of broadcasts; to publish the tenders for concessions; and to lay down rules regarding subscribers.

Meir Shitrit (Likud-Herut), who initiated the bill, said that the contribution of cable TV was particularly important in development towns and in localities far from the centres of education and culture.

"DRACONIC PUNISHMENT" Another IDF soldier was sentenced this week to a month's imprisonment in a military jail for not wearing his beret, Yossi Sarid



(Citizens Rights Movement) complained yesterday in a telegram to Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy.

Describing the punishments for not wearing a beret as "draconic and disgraceful," Sarid wrote that even though the regional commanders often cut the jail terms by half, the practice of sentencing soldiers to long terms for not wearing a beret does harm to the IDF in general and to the individual soldier in particular.

"These are arbitrary measures which would never have been carried out were it not for the foolish caprice of officers who lack discretion and judgement," Sarid wrote. "You must put a stop to them."

STATE COMPTROLLER For the first time, the State Com-

ptroller will survey the operations of the Knesset as an administrative unit, just as he does with government ministries and other "controlled bodies," Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel said yesterday.

He made the announcement at the traditional end-of-term meeting with parliamentary reporters. The Knesset rises for its summer recess next Wednesday.

Hillel said he had met with State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik, who had expressed some doubts about his investigating the body to which he was responsible. But Hillel had persuaded him that it would be a good thing. Tunik will make a point of noting in his report that the investigation was undertaken at the Speaker's request.

Hillel also said that electronic voting should be introduced some time before the end of the next winter session (October 1986 — March 1987).

Ex-policeman suspected of bad cheques

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A former police officer was arrested in Eilat this week on suspicion of passing forged cheques throughout the country and using false identification. He was remanded yesterday for 15 days.

The man has been on the wanted list for over six months, and complaints against him have been filed at 10 police stations.

The suspect, Shuki Ziv, 35, of Rishon LeZion, was arrested after the owner of an Eilat car rental agency became suspicious when Ziv allegedly used the identity card and driver's licence of this reporter.

My ID card and licence were stolen when the suspect and I worked together for a private investigation agency.

Ziv was brought into the agency in October 1985 by one of the owners, who had served with him in the army reserves and knew he had been in the police.

Ziv worked part time in the office, in the photography field, instructing detectives how to take pictures in surveillance conditions. He disappeared after his first and only outside assignment, helping to trail a Tel Aviv man in an adultery case.

Shortly after Ziv's disappearance, a furious shopowner arrived at my house and demanded that my father reimburse him for a bad cheque that his son had given him.

Ziv allegedly opened a bank account in my name at the Israel-American Bank in Rishon LeZion, and started to pass cheques without cover.

I was summoned to the Rishon LeZion police station and samples of my handwriting were sent to the Criminal Investigation Department in Jerusalem for comparison with those of the swindler.

Ziv yesterday was sent to Beersheba jail and is to be transferred today to the Abu-Kabir lockup, near Jaffa.

Denial from railways

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Israel Railways spokesman Ilan Falkov last night dismissed as "nonsense" press allegations that railways officials had tampered with the "speed band" record of the train involved in the June 1985 collision with a bus at Hahonim that left 21 dead, including 19 school children.

An Open Letter to Vice President Bush

July 28, 1986

Dear Mr. Vice President:

It is the conviction of the undersigned Christian evangelist, resident ten years in Israel, that a major thrust of your great country's Middle East policy is mistaken in its pretension of serving peace.

In fact it is rushing the Middle East hell-bent for war because it is on a collision course against the Almighty. The God of history, in trying to maneuver Israel to yield territory the Bible explicitly (Leviticus 25:23) forbids her to sell — for "guarantees" of "peace" or any other consideration.

God has given Israel and all men utmost freedom, but for their sake, He must draw a line against breaking His Word, and Israel's self-destruction; both of which Israel's giving up any of the West Bank, which He restored to her in 1967, would mean. There is not, never was, nor ever will be either truth or purpose of peace to Palestinian pretensions to any of "all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession." Genesis 17:8-21 records that God gave it over to Jewish rule only, and explicitly not to Ishmael, unconditionally, for all time.

Theological thieves may wrest that scripture to excuse hating the Jews or for some other covetous notion, but its meaning is clear and definite. If the Bible is true, as Israel's restoration miracles and fulfillment of over 300 of its explicit prophecies prove it is, no other claim to Canaan is valid.

To get 97% of the Turkish Empire, the Arabs by the Treaty of Sevres accepted the Balfour Declaration, conceding 3% to Zionist resettlement of Israel. The U.S. and all the League of Nations and UN nations agreed. Betraying that pledge by warring in 1948 to rob Israel of the rest of it, the Arab nations themselves invoked Isaiah 14:31, "thou, whole Palestine, art dissolved!" Can America, Arafat, Europe, the UN, or all joining that betrayal defy God and win or keep peace?

When the murderous and false "PLO" destroyed Lebanon, in trying to destroy Israel, it finally in 1982 invoked judgement of destruction on itself. Whoever rebuilds the PLO, or its "dissolved" pretensions of "inalienable rights" to destroy Israel, defies His judgement, and can expect to share that judgement!

Ezekiel 47:22,23 orders Israel today, to give "strangers" like "Palestinians" dwelling here, equal "inheritance." That implies Jewish sovereignty. History, geography, the Bible and common sense agree there is no room, and no peace, in any other than Jewish sovereignty in any of Canaan. America is at war with God, and pushing war, if pressing Israel to accommodate any new "Palestine."

One is aware that blind secular humanist conceits dominate "intellectual" and political, even theological groupings for "peace" today. Humanist bigotry aims to exclude the Bible (which made America great, and is what Israel is all about) from meeting American and Israeli hunger for Bible certainties, wisdom, hope.

Nasa recently should have heeded a few engineers' warnings of weakness that proved tragically true. Should not America now heed direct warnings of the Word of God, that only what is consistent with Bible truth can serve peace?

Israel's title to all Canaan is vital to God's "just and lasting Middle East peace" plan, its Genesis 12:1-3 promise Israel will bless all peoples, and to 4,000 years of history-proven truth, that "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee." Which will America now give, and receive?

Of Zion, Zechariah 2:6-9 (which foretold "spoiling" of tormentors of the Jews by the Russian proletariat in 1917) says, "Whoso touches you, touches the apple of His eye." Will America poke the Almighty in the eye? For Palestine or for petroleum? Or will she honour God's Word, and seek His peace?

You have a great opportunity, Sir, to promote peace. But you will defeat and not serve peace, by pressure on Israel to accommodate Palestinianism, which God cannot allow and still be true to His Word. Should Israel cede land west of the Jordan, that violation of Lev. 25:23 would force His hand, to let men endure their follies in the war Soviet imperialism and others keep arming "jihadists" and pan Arabists to fight, to pull USSR chestnuts from its fires.

God bless you to accord with His concerns in Israel.

Grant B. Livingstone

For Genesis 12:3 Committee
P.O.B. 24116, Jerusalem
Tel. (02)-61 8864

Leak plugged at Ramat Hovav

By MENACHEM SHALEV

The overflow of poisonous liquid at the Ramat Hovav toxic-waste disposal site in the Negev has been stopped temporarily, according to Ramat Hovav management.

However, the management predicted "further problems of accumulation of toxic waste" before additional evaporation ponds are completed in nine months' time.

A stream of poisonous liquid has been pouring out of the country's only toxic waste disposal site for a week, raising fears of an impending health and ecological disaster.

The head of the Interior Ministry's Environmental Protection Service, Dr. Uri Marinov, last night disputed

management's assertion that only a "limited" quantity of toxic waste had poured into nearby wadis.

"I was there last Wednesday," Marinov told The Jerusalem Post, "and I can tell you that large quantities of poisonous liquids were being discharged into wadis Secher and Besor."

Ramat Hovav's Eldad Sharoni told The Post that emergency bypass ponds had been opened and that these could contain the overflow for about a week. He said management was looking for a long-term solution.

MK Yitzhak Arzi (Labour) has filed an urgent Knesset motion to discuss the overflow.

U.S. wants Syria out of Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. will not support a permanent Syrian military presence in Lebanon, the new U.S. ambassador-designate to Beirut said yesterday.

"The United States clearly wants the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.... Therefore we won't support the permanent staging of Syrian forces in that country," John Kelly told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Kelly, who has been with the State Department since 1964 and is now the short-term special projects officer there, hedged when asked if the Syrian role has been constructive, saying "Obviously, it's a matter for debate."

He said the situation in Lebanon has become so difficult the board of trustees for the American University of Beirut and its hospital are reviewing the future of the institutions.

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In deep sorrow,
we announce the passing of
HANNAH FALCKE

Mourning by:
Husband, Harold Falcke; and
Steven
Children, Zaida Markowitz, Julian
Woolfson, and families
Sisters, Cynthia Staub, Adele
Selgal, and families

In deep sorrow we announce the death of
my husband, our father
ISAAC DJEMAL 57

who passed away in Bangkok on July 25, 1986, Tamuz 19, 5746,
and was interred at Har Hahemnun, Jerusalem, on July 28, 1986,
Tamuz 21, 5746.

We mourn him deeply.

Farida, Joe Karen, Jack,
Leila and Alicia Djemal

Our beloved
NAOMI WOOLFSON
née Weil

left us forever on July 21, 1986.
The funeral has taken place in Weybridge, England.

Raymond, Arnon, Jonathan Woolfson
Steffi Weil
Gideon Weil and Family
Ellen Frankel and Family

On the occasion of the 23rd. Jahzeit
of the untimely passing of my dear father
YAACOV KALMAN 57

Son: Dr. Shlomo M. Kalman and family

Soviet 'peace bid' accompanied by Afghan offensive

GENEVA. — Moscow's intention to withdraw some 7,000 troops from Afghanistan by year-end may help to clear the air when UN-sponsored indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan resume here tomorrow, diplomatic sources said.

But the offer of a partial pull-out made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a major speech on Monday, was taken with a grain of salt by some diplomatic sources, who noted that a new Soviet offensive has been launched against anti-Communist Afghan rebels.

Disagreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan at the previous round of Geneva talks, the seventh ending on May 23, had centred on a timetable for a Soviet pull-out, despite what was seen earlier as slow but definite progress.

The Red Army, which intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979, is believed by Western observers to have between 120,000 and 140,000 men there now.

Pakistan has an estimated 2.8 million Afghan refugees on its territory, some of whose camps have links with the rebels fighting Soviet and Afghan government forces in Afghanistan itself.

Afghanistan is the main "regional conflict" about which Moscow and Washington disagree, and a settlement is closely linked to the state of their relations. These have recently improved, with a new summit likely.

Western diplomats in Pakistan said yesterday that Soviet troops, backing Afghan armed forces, have mounted fresh anti-Mujahideen

offensives in south and south-western Afghanistan, resulting in heavy civilian casualties.

The diplomats said heavy fighting took place in the southern Logar valley, where the Soviets, introducing "new tanks," attacked Moslem guerrilla bases.

A two-hour gun-battle last week heralded the latest offensive in the area located on the Mujahideen route from the east to the north of Afghanistan.

According to the Western sources, Afghan government troops suffered 100 dead and injured and Islamic guerrillas lost 20 fighters in the fiercest fighting of recent weeks.

Meanwhile, Gorbachev's offer of concessions on a number of long-standing Asian problems was cautiously welcomed by some coun-

tries in the region, but western diplomats said it was up to Moscow to match words with deeds.

In Gorbachev's speech, made in the Soviet Far East city of Vladivostok, only 60 kms from Chinese territory, the Soviet leader also said a substantial reduction in troops stationed along the Chinese border in Mongolia was being considered, offered support for a South Pacific nuclear-free zone and raised the prospect of an exchange of visits with Japan.

China and Japan would only say officially they were studying Gorbachev's speech. But Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone welcomed his reference to an exchange of visits.

In Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange wel-

comed Gorbachev's support for the South Pacific nuclear-free zone.

In Peking, western diplomats said the offer to reduce the number of Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia, a long-time ally of Moscow's, could go a long way to removing one of the "obstacles" blocking improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

China has said Moscow must withdraw from Afghanistan, cease its support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea and reduce its troop concentrations along the Chinese border before political relations, long frosty, can be improved.

The Soviet military presence along the border, estimated by western experts at about one million men, has been a source of tension for two decades. (AFP, AP, Reuter)

Jordanians complete five-year plan for West Bank and Gaza

AMMAN (Itim). — Jordan's Planning Ministry has put the final touches to a proposed five-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza, according to the semi-official *Al-Rai* newspaper.

The *Jerusalem Post* reported details of the plan in an article that appeared on July 21.

The final draft of the proposed plan calls for an estimated investment of 461 million dinars (\$2.8 equal 1 dinar). The plan calls for an investment of 61.7 million dinars in agriculture, 22.5 million dinars in industry, 190 million dinars in housing, 64 million dinars in building, 78.7 million dinars in education, 34.4 million dinars in health, and 10.2 million dinars in community development.

The new plan, which would require huge investments from

Europe, the U.S. and the Arab world, would funnel the new money into the following activities:

- 6 million dinars for an industrial loan fund and 10 million dinars for industrial cities
- 10 million dinars for establishment of an agricultural marketing firm
- 5 million dinars for the creation of an open university
- 24 million dinars for an increase in a teachers' fund.
- 25 million dinars to universities
- 25 million dinars for the creation of new hospitals
- 72 million dinars for housing needs and 118 million dinars for housing loans.

The introduction to the plan stresses that there were 1.1 million residents in the occupied territories at the end of 1984.

Boycott Office prohibits sports coverage on Israel

DAMASCUS (AP). — The Arab Boycott of Israel Office yesterday slammed a ban on news coverage by Arab media of any sports event in which Israel participates.

The ban was adopted during the 55th conference of the Arab League's Boycott Office.

The objective of the news ban is "to prevent further coverage of Israel news in the Arab media," said Ibrahim Ghanem, head of the Kuwaiti delegation to the conference.

The ban will affect coverage by state-run Arab radio and television stations and state-controlled and independent newspapers and periodicals.

As a result, Arab audiences will be deprived of coverage of events in such major international occasions as the Olympic Games or soccer's World Cup in which Israel participates.

Ghanem said the conference, acting on a recommendation by Jordan, also decided to allow foreign firms to invest in the West Bank and

the Gaza Strip, subject to special conditions.

Observers saw this decision as part of the recently launched campaign by King Hussein of Jordan to boost the economy of the West Bank as a first step toward making West Bank Palestinians less dependent on Israel.

In a parallel decision, the boycott office also lifted restrictions on exports from the occupied territories to Arab States "because this is contrary to the interests of the Arab people in the occupied territories," Ghanem said.

During its current deliberations, the boycott office conference will also consider the implications of the 1985 agreement between the United States and Israel to create a joint free trade zone.

Zouheir Aqli, the boycott office commissioner-general, declared during the conference opening session on Monday that "this agreement aims at allowing Israel to break the siege of the Arab boycott and bypass its resolutions."

PLO worried over Greco-Israeli ties

ATHENS (Reuter). — A high-ranking PLO envoy recently expressed concern to a number of Greek ministers regarding Greece's recent strengthening of ties with Israel, according to Greek press reports.

The PLO representative in Belgium, Shaouki Armal, met secretly on July 20 with four ministers, including Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, the reports stated.

Papoulias reportedly told the PLO envoy, who formerly was the di-

plomatic representative in Athens, that Greece's improvement of relations with Israel will not damage its ties with the Arabs.

But Papoulias also noted that the Arab world has made virtually no new investments in the troubled Greek economy, despite a long history of promises to do so.

Meanwhile, he reportedly said that one of the reasons Greece's economy is in trouble now is because of Greek policy towards Israel.

The PLO claimed that Armal's visit to Greece was for tourism.

Iran attacks deep inside Iraq

NICOSIA (AP). — Iranian warplanes yesterday attacked strategic and industrial targets deep inside northern Iraq while gunners shelled factories and ammunition dumps on the southern front, Iran's official news agency reported.

The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the air raids were launched soon after dawn at targets up to 120 kms. inside Iraq.

The targets were all hit "in retaliation for recent Iraqi bombing of Iran's economic centres earlier this week," the agency said.

The attacks marked an escalation in Iranian efforts to batter Iraq's industrial capacity and heightened fears that factories and population centres in the rear on both sides will be caught up in a renewed "war of the cities."

The agency said that unidentified "industrial targets" were hit by artillery located on the Iranian-held Faw peninsula, seized in February.

It said the installations were located north of Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and suffered "heavy damage" in the bombardment. The Iraqis have shelled a petrochemical complex in that area in recent days.

Iran also said "several ammunition dumps and scores of enemy vehicles" were set on fire.

Iran's coastal artillery also shelled Iraq's al-Omari oil jetty near the gulf's northern tip late Monday, setting off a series of burning installations ablaze. Smoke continued to billow yesterday from the burning installations.

American, Soviet FM's to meet in September

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union have tentatively agreed on a meeting of foreign ministers in Washington on September 19 and 20 to discuss plans for a summit, U.S. officials said yesterday. The officials said an announcement was expected soon.

The U.S. has long been urging a meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as a preliminary to a summit later this year.

But Moscow has been reluctant to set dates either for the foreign ministers meeting or for a second between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the absence of assurances of progress on arms control.

The statement followed an earlier one by U.S. officials that the two superpowers have moved closer to a summit after three days of talks here with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Besmertnykh. There had

been no indication then of a summit date nor one for a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting.

But officials said yesterday the talks, which ended on Monday, could be seen as part of the preparation for a second meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, expected later this year.

Officials said the talks reviewed the whole range of U.S.-Soviet relations.

In a televised speech in Vladivostok on Monday, Gorbachev called again for a summit that moved forward on normalization of U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control.

He also promised that a letter from Reagan responding to new arms control proposals put forward by Moscow in June would be handled with "responsibility and attention."

Gorbachev had called for a 15-year commitment to the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

U.S. okay for chemical arms

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Reagan yesterday gave the go-ahead for production of new U.S. chemical weapons for the first time in 17 years and said he was earnestly seeking to ultimately ban the weapons.

A White House national security spokesman said first production of the so-called binary weapons could begin in the U.S. in late 1988 or early 1989.

The new generation of chemical weapons are designed to be used in any foreign emergency in peacetime.

Reagan said the new weapons are safer and more flexible than present chemical weapons since they consist of two chemical agents which are harmless until combined.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Reagan had certified to Congress that he had met their requirements for the release of funds for the binary chemical weapons programme.

But he stressed that the U.S. had no plans to deploy chemical weapons in any foreign emergency in peacetime.

You bullied us, Iceland tells U.S.

REYKJAVIK (Reuter). — The Icelandic government yesterday accused the U.S. of intolerable coercion against a NATO ally, saying the island-nation had been bullied by Washington into ending a centuries-old hunt for whales.

Prime Minister Steingunnur Hermannson told a news conference he had summoned U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Kurve to express his anger at Washington's handling of the affair, but that this did not amount to a formal protest.

"The U.S. has used impossible and intolerable methods of coercion

against a NATO ally," he said, producing official U.S. and Icelandic documents which he alleged proved that Washington has threatened the 250,000 islanders with "economic sanctions."

Iceland, which gave up commercial whaling two years ago, on Monday scrapped plans to catch 120 whales this year to help scientists study breeding and migration patterns. Hermannson said he had called the halt to avoid a U.S. boycott of Icelandic fish products. The U.S. market for fish accounts for 30 per cent of all Icelandic exports.

Nicaragua files suit against neighbours

THE HAGUE (AP). — Nicaragua has filed a complaint against Honduras and Costa Rica at the World Court, seeking a ban on anti-Sandinista rebel activity launched from its neighbours' territory, a court source said yesterday.

The move by the Sandinista government came only a month after the court denounced U.S. backing for so-called Contra rebels trying to topple the Nicaraguan government.

The court ruled on a case filed in April 1984 by the Sandinista government, which claimed that the Contra

rebels were killing Nicaraguan civilians as part of a U.S.-engineered attempt to overthrow the Managua government.

At the UN, Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega told the Security Council that U.S. President Reagan should realize that by supporting Nicaraguan rebels, "he is promoting another Vietnam in Central America."

Ortega asked the U.S. to abide by the World Court decision that U.S. support for the Contra rebels is illegal.

UK Tories closing gap with Labour

LONDON (Reuter). — Britain's ruling Conservative Party is regaining popularity, according to an opinion poll showing it trailing the opposition Labour Party by one point.

The Mori poll, published yesterday in the *London Standard* newspaper, showed support for Labour falling three points to 37 per cent over the past month while the Conservatives gained two points in popularity to reach 36 per cent.

The survey, conducted between July 18 and 22, put the centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats in third place with 25 per cent of potential voters supporting it.

If a general election were held today it would result in a parliament with no clear majority, leaving Labour with 303 seats, Conservatives 294, the Alliance 29 and others 24 seats.

The political standing of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has been badly hit in the past year over a number of controversial matters, including the so-called Westland affair.

Two of Thatcher's top ministers resigned their posts last January when a political row erupted over rival bids for Britain's only helicopter company.

Basque separatists warn: More attacks

BILBAO (AFP). — The Basque separatist group ETA-Military yesterday claimed the latest attacks on Spanish police last Saturday, and warned it would escalate its "armed struggle" if not satisfied.

The attacks left two dead in a bomb blast at Aretxabaleta, and three injured by a grenade at Villafranca de Ordicia, in Spain's Basque region.

Chaos in Soweto schools SA court curbs powers of local police chiefs

JOHANNESBURG. — Five blacks were reported killed in political violence yesterday and the South African Supreme Court curbed the powers of local police chiefs under a national state of emergency.

The government's Bureau for Information said three of the latest victims were burned to death by fellow blacks and the other two were shot by security forces.

Since last weekend, when for the first time in months the government reported a 48-hour period without deaths, there has been a spate of killings.

The death toll since the emergency was imposed on June 12 stands at 193, though the bureau said recent unrest had been confined only to six of the country's 19 police divisions.

The Supreme Court dealt another blow to the state of emergency by quashing the government's right to delegate powers to local police chiefs.

Police commanders have issued a number of controversial orders. They have included the gagging of 119 organizations in Cape Province, curfews on townships in northern Transvaal and a ban on funerals of political unrest victims.

The court was ruling in a case brought by the biggest internal anti-apartheid movement, the United Democratic Front, which challenged sections of the emergency regulations.

The three judges said Law and

Order Minister Louis le Grange could delegate power to Commissioner of Police Johan Coetzee but the commissioner was not entitled to delegate powers to a third person.

As a result, the court overturned a ban by a local police commander on meetings of anti-apartheid organisations in Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

Business Day, South Africa's only financial daily, said yesterday the situation at some schools in Soweto has reached a level of "complete chaos."

The newspaper said headmasters and teachers appeared to have lost control and one school appeared to have been turned into a shebeen (speakeasy) by scholars.

The shock report came the day after Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen repeated government warnings that troubled black schools where "no meaningful education" took place would be closed.

About 340,000 black pupils out of an estimated 1.7 million under the Department of Education and Training responsible for black education have been barred from school for the rest of the year after failing to register for the third term by last Friday's deadline.

Business Day said its reporters had on Monday observed teachers watching in "resignation and fear" as drunken teenage pupils, some brandishing pistols, staggered around the school premises. (Reuter, AFP)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Salvage team to let Titanic 'rest in peace'

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (AP). — Scientists who explored the Titanic have returned to port convinced the liner was unsalvageable and brought 57,000 photos and hours of videotape of the wreckage.

"I hope that through our efforts in the last few weeks, everybody's curiosity will be satisfied... and that there will be no real reason or need to go back, and that the Titanic can finally rest in peace," said chief scientist Robert Ballard. He added that the team's 11 dives had made it clear the ship that sank 74 years ago could never be raised.

Boy George fined for heroin possession

LONDON (AFP). — British pop singer Boy George was fined £250 by a court yesterday for possession of heroin. The lead singer of the rock group, Culture Club, pleaded guilty to the charge.

He was arrested on July 12 and released on bail pending yesterday's court hearing. Five other persons associated with the singer, including his brother, Kevin O'Dowd, and singer Marilyn, had been variously charged with heroin trafficking or possession in the same case.

Book about Aga Khan to be withdrawn

LONDON (Reuter). — Publishers of a book which alleged the Aga Khan was worshipped as a living god by his followers have agreed to withdraw the volume from sale after he sued them for libel. The Aga Khan's solicitor said yesterday.

Katherine Buckley, the lawyer for the 47-year-old Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the world's 15 million Ismaili Moslems, told Britain's high court that her client felt compelled to take action over the book because it contained serious inaccuracies.

Shanghai police net passionate couples

PEKING (Reuter). — Police netted more than 360 couples in a night sweep through Shanghai's parks to combat immoral behaviour, the *Shanghai Evening News* reported.

It said the couples' behaviour when discovered "exceeded the bounds of propriety" or was deemed "unhealthy." It did not give details.

Tonight, 8:30 p.m.

Rabbi Ze'ev Chaim Lifshitz

speaks on

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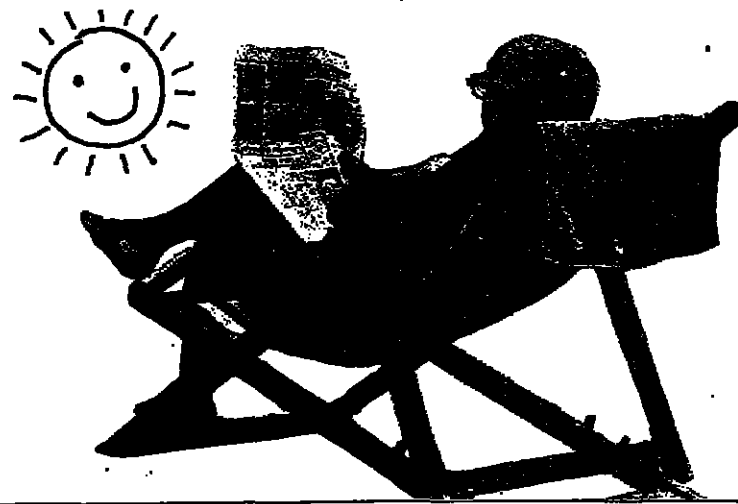
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THE JERUSALEM POST "FORSAKE ME NOT"

PLEASE, GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Former Soviet aliya activist sounds off at Knesset panel

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

A former Soviet aliya activist, who has been living in Israel for five months charges the government with having discontinued the issuance of certificates of Israeli citizenship to Soviet Jews.

Ya'acov Gorodetzky told *The Jerusalem Post* that in March 1985 the Dutch consul in Moscow told him that he had been ordered by the Israeli authorities to return all undistributed certificates. Since then no certificates have been issued. The Dutch embassy represents Israeli interests in the USSR, which severed diplomatic ties with Jerusalem in 1967.

When he appeared before the Knesset subcommittee on Soviet Jewry on Monday, Gorodetzky said the same thing in more general terms. The Dutch consulate was most anxious to help, he said, but they had been restrained by the Israeli authorities.

Officials of the Justice, Foreign Affairs, and Interior ministries were present when Gorodetzky spoke. They differed with him, and with committee members who claimed that the citizenship certificates issued to over 800 Soviet Jews had "symbolic value" only. They said the certificates were fully valid from the

aspect of both Israeli and international law.

But not one of them challenged Gorodetzky's statement about the moratorium imposed by the Israel government on the issuance of further certificates of citizenship.

Gorodetzky's charge was supported by Prof. Martin Gilbert, author of *The Jews of Hope* and the recently published *Scholarship*.

Gilbert told the subcommittee that, on his visit to Moscow last August, three of his acquaintances there had asked him to request citizenship certificates for them. When he did so, he was told that the issuance of certificates had been suspended pending a legal examination of the whole question.

"The mistake of the Israel government," Gilbert said, "is that it is focusing on the legal aspect and neglecting the moral and natural justice aspect of the struggle of Soviet Jewry."

Leonid Zelkind, who arrived in Israel last year, told the subcommittee of the frustration among aliya activists in the Soviet Union who feel that the Israel government has abandoned them.

He told *The Post* that some 80 applicants for citizenship certificates were still waiting. The number would be greater, he said, but be-

cause the issuance of certificates had been halted, people have stopped requesting them.

The government officials explained that the difficulty for Israel was that the Soviets did not recognize the renunciation of Soviet citizenship by the Zionist activists. Even if that position was unjust, it made it difficult for Israel to extend legal aid to its citizens when they were still on Soviet soil, they said.

Binyamin Reuven, special adviser to the attorney-general, said that British passports warn holders with dual nationality that Britain cannot provide diplomatic protection in the holders' second country.

Subcommittee chairman Uzi Landau charged the government with "shameful neglect" in its handling of the whole question. Thirty-eight Israeli citizens in the Soviet Union have been waiting for months for the Foreign Ministry's reply to their request to be registered as an "association of Israel citizens living in the USSR."

Yuri Stern, spokesman of the Soviet Jewry Information Centre in Jerusalem, informed *The Post* that an additional 38 holders of citizenship certificates, all of them from outside of Moscow, recently joined the association.

Welcome new deal on customs, unhappy with mortgages

Immigrants seem to like the lump-sum proposal

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The idea of immigrants being given a lump sum instead of customs exemptions is widely supported by newcomers from East and West alike, according to several residents at the Beit Brodetsky immigrant hostel in Ramat Aviv.

"I suppose there will be some people who will blow the money," said Aaron Rude, from the U.S. "And those of us who don't have jobs might end up living on it, unless, of course, it is allotted in such a way that you can't get your hands on it until you're ready to buy or bring in household goods and appliances. In any case, that's free enterprise and democracy: you make your own choice about what to do, and you take the consequences."

He said that his few experiences with customs had led him to believe that helping immigrants sidestep that bureaucracy was an excellent idea. "People from countries like the U.S. aren't used to having to deal so much with bureaucracy, and if it can be avoided, I think it would help people adjust to Israel with a few less frustrations."

Immigrants from communist countries had similar feelings, if for slightly different reasons. Dan Schlanger, an actor from Romania, said he would rather have the money to buy what he wanted instead of

being told what to buy. "It's true that we from communist countries are more used to being told what to do, but that doesn't mean we want more of the same. We are, after all, people who can think for ourselves."

Edith Golanger and Camelia Rapaport, widows from the USSR and Romania respectively, said a lump sum of between \$8,000 and \$10,000, which would turn into a grant after five years, would be very helpful and do immigrants more good than customs exemptions on goods they don't have the cash to buy anyway.

Some of the immigrants have been at Beit Brodetsky for years, though they are supposed to stay only six months. They say that the place is clean and comfortable, and director Motke Etzioni and his staff do everything possible to ease their absorption. But that doesn't make the lack of a permanent home any easier.

"My son doesn't understand why we have to leave here," Edith Golanger said. "In Russia, he was always alone while I was at work, and he doesn't want to go back to that. But of course, as soon as I find work and can find a way to buy an apartment, we'll have to go out on our own."

Finding a way to pay for an apartment is a problem for many of the immigrants, particularly from the Eastern bloc, who don't have the

money to supplement the mortgage to which they are entitled. But this is not the only complaint about the mortgage system.

"I read recently in *The Jerusalem Post* that immigrants from South Africa will get the maximum mortgage even if the apartments they buy are bigger than the 85 square metre maximum, which limits the rest of us," Schlanger said. "If that's true, it's unfair. Besides, using size as a criterion can be absurd. If I found a 100 square metre apartment in Arad, I wouldn't get the maximum mortgage because the apartment is too big. But what if I bought a 40 square metre apartment in Dizen-goff Centre?"

None of the immigrants had heard anything about a new system of measuring apartments which would change the classification of some which were previously within limits. The only person to comment was Rapaport, who, having finally found an apartment after years at the absorption centre, said, "Please don't scare me."

Another complaint, voiced primarily by Western immigrants but echoed by Schlanger, too, was the need for guarantors.

"I would find it embarrassing to ask people I hardly know to sign for me," Rude said. "And as a former real-estate broker, I don't understand why they don't adopt the

American system of using the apartment itself as collateral: if you don't pay the mortgage the bank forecloses and takes the apartment. They tell me that can't be done here because of the Turkish law, but since we are no longer under Turkish rule, why can't the Turkish law be changed?"

For some, housing depends on finding a job. Though Etzioni said proudly that most of the 220 immigrants at Beit Brodetsky had already found jobs, those not included in the "most" seemed very worried about their future.

Golanger, a dentist, said employers didn't want her because "dentistry in Russia isn't like dentistry here."

Gustav Grad, a puppeteer, had a job with Aris Smith's puppet theatre until it closed recently, and doesn't know what he will do if it doesn't reopen.

There are also problems that have nothing to do with money. Rapaport has a job, and help from relatives to buy an apartment; but she is unhappy because colleagues at work and other Israelis aren't friendly.

"Whatever you say about the Romanians, you have to give them credit for being hospitable. They make newcomers feel welcome. Here, I could be in my room for a week and nobody would come to ask what was happening to me."

Kennedy-Schlossberg marriage

Orthodox father: It's a trauma for families

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Reporter
NEW YORK. — The father of Edwin Schlossberg said that the recent interfaith marriage of his son to Caroline Kennedy was a "trauma" for members of both families, but "people make accommodations to it."

In an interview with *The Long Island Jewish World*, Alfred Schlossberg, a wealthy New York clothing manufacturer who is a member of Manhattan's Orthodox Park East Synagogue, said that his son and the daughter of the late president John F. Kennedy had decided to marry because they were in love.

"They are both intelligent peo-

ple," he said. "I think that whatever judgement they made was made by mature people. They did what they wanted to do."

Schlossberg said he did not believe that the much-discussed wedding will be interpreted as a signal to other Jews that intermarriage is acceptable.

Asked in what religion the new couple will raise their children, Schlossberg confessed that he did not know. "They elect to do what they want to do," he said.

Schlossberg indicated that he had been comforted by the fact that the wedding ceremony had not included a mass or other Catholic ritual.

Sharir takes over at Justice today

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

For The Jerusalem Post
Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir officially assumes the justice portfolio today, after three days of acclimatization at the Justice Ministry that were marked by little fanfare.

The Knesset yesterday approved his appointment by the cabinet Sunday until rotation in October. Sharir is replacing Yitzhak Moda'i, who resigned on July 21 after publicly insulting Prime Minister Peres.

Senior prosecutors, who had been angered by what they believed to be "political maneuvering at our expense," said yesterday they would like to remain optimistic about working with Sharir during the next three months. "We have no choice but to remain optimistic," said one senior prosecutor, "and hope that we can get some work done until the next minister comes along."

These same prosecutors, who had privately insisted that three justice ministers in less than four months (Moshe Nissim, now Finance Minis-

ter, Moda'i and Sharir) could render any office virtually ineffective, said yesterday they were willing to cooperate "with any political figure."

"The least we can do is cooperate and do what is expected of us," said another senior prosecutor. "As civil servants, we really have no right to criticize, or comment on, those chosen to lead the ministry."

Sharir has already informed Director-General Meir Gabai, Attorney-General Yosef Harish, State Prosecutor Yona Blattman and other senior officials that he would be relying on their expertise to deal with several sensitive cases. He has been briefed on the Waldheim file, the Demjanjuk case and the Pollard affair.

Yesterday Sharir met with President Chaim Herzog, and was briefed by Deputy Attorney-General Yoram Bar-Sela. Today Sharir will continue to meet with senior staffers and familiarize himself with staff and office procedure.



Members of Ma'anah (Down With Racism) movement demonstrate yesterday outside the Knesset against the legislature's delay in passing the Anti-Racism Bill, which had its first reading 465 days ago. (Rahamim Israeli)

New labour trouble brewing in Afula's textile industries

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
AFULA. — The labour council here is threatening to call a strike in three textile factories next week in protest against the low wages paid to workers.

Council secretary Ya'acov Avimor said the council was demanding that the workers receive at least half of the average national wage.

This would be around NIS 400 a month, compared to their present take-home pay of NIS 250-350. Labour councils throughout the north declared a labour dispute on behalf of workers in the textile and food industries a month ago. But the district labour court ruled that labour councils could only declare disputes on an individual, rather than a regional, basis.

Avimor said that, in view of the decision, the Labour councils had

decided to act independently, and Afula had declared a labour dispute on behalf of workers of the three local textile plants a week ago.

"If the owners refuse to enter into negotiations with us in the coming week then we shall call on all the 600 workers at the factories to strike," he said.

He added that food and textile industries provided the main source of employment for many families in northern development towns, with some 10,000 people working in these sectors.

The owners maintain that they cannot afford to give the workers pay rises of this size and that if the councils press the issue they will close down their plants.

But Avimor said he would prefer to see the factories shut rather than have the workers receive small wages, which were a disgrace to the state.

Can you dig it? Then dig it again!

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Future archeologists who dig up Rehov Nordau in the city centre may believe they've at last uncovered Chelm, the legendary Jewish shtetl of fools.

Certainly they won't be the first to dig up the street, by a long shot.

In an amazing chain of "we'll never learn" events, the street, now being changed into a pedestrian mall, is being dug up again and again, as various authorities remember that they forgot to do something, just as the holes are filled up again. It keeps the excavators busy.

The \$500,000 project, financed by the city, was started over six weeks ago, when the contractor, Ram Ltd., which won the tender, started digging the street two metres deep to accommodate all the needed infrastructure.

This included water pipes, though

only a few months earlier the city had replaced the pipes in the street, which were then located on the sidewalk.

About 10 days ago the builders started filling in the huge hole again.

Now, they're digging a ditch in the newly replaced earth. "The Bezek phone company asked us to dig the ditch to accommodate future phone lines. They're paying us by the metre, and as long as they pay it's okay with us. Actually it's lucky they remembered now and not after we paved the street," a spokesman for the builders told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The sight of the dug-up street apparently gave the Bezek people, whose offices border Rehov Nordau, the idea to exploit the dig to put in their new lines. But they missed the opportunity by a couple of weeks, forcing them to pay for a new trench in the freshly dug soil.

But that's not all. Now that the digging has exposed the sewage pipes, municipal experts see that they are "in a rotten state."

Next Monday they are to decide whether to replace them now, or to take a chance and let the rotting pipes lie.

If they decide not to risk having to dig up the repaved street later, "we'll dig it up again to replace the sewage pipes," the spokesman told us cheerfully.

The extra digs will be financed by separate budgets, over and above the scheduled outlay.

The contractor expects to be working for another four months, so there is still lots of time for other bureaucrats to decide on additional Nordau digs.

Meanwhile the contractor's excavation machine is staying put, ready to be used to dig up the street again for all comers.

L.A. Jews vote to divest in South Africa

LOS ANGELES (JTA). — The Jewish Federation Council board of directors has instructed its \$60 million endowment arm to divest itself of all investments in companies now doing business in South Africa.

The council's Jewish Community Foundation is the largest clearing house of Jewish philanthropic endowment opportunities in Southern California and the third largest Jewish community foundation in the nation.

The move was approved at the board's July meeting and makes the local council one of less than a handful of American Jewish federations to join the growing economic

boycott of South Africa.

Howard Miller, newly appointed chairman of the JFC community relations committee, states that the federation board's decision reflects the Jewish community's abhorrence of racism and discrimination.

"We stand squarely with the many other corporate, government and community entities that have withdrawn support from the apartheid system," Miller said. "The JFC will continue to monitor the South African situation with reference to the effects of divestiture, the needs of South Africa's Jewish community and our Los Angeles community relations agenda."

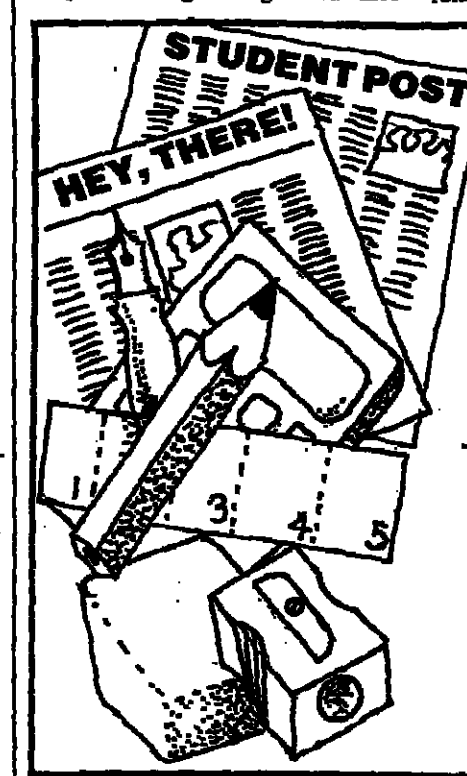
Automatic heroin

HOLON (Itim). — A Caspamat-style drug operation was uncovered here yesterday by narcotics squad detectives, who arrested six suspects.

Operating from their home, a middle-aged couple required customers to slip their money under the front door and give a secret code number, at which point drugs were passed through a slot in the door.

Tourist charges rape

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL-AVIV. — A 20-year-old Austrian tourist was allegedly raped on Saturday night by a man who gave her a lift near the Plaza Hotel here.



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Return of the GP

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — The old-style family doctor, with all the tools of modern medicine in his bag, is making a comeback in the Kupat Holim clinics. Pilot schemes in Haifa and Misgav (Central Galilee) "are pointing the way to the new clinic that has cured the queue," health care experts told the press yesterday.

Developed with the aid of the Technion's Samuel Neuman Institute for Advanced Studies, the schemes provide family and community treatment and concentrate on prevention, treatment, follow-up and research. The clinics use computers and receive periodic visits from specialists.

Dr. Giora Almogor, who runs the trial clinic in the Romema quarter here, said 90 family doctors are now practising in the health fund's clinic. Another 350 are completing their four-year specialization training (after graduation from medical school) and will comprise 5 per of the fund's clinic doctors.

The Romema clinic, picked for its homogeneous membership of relatively young people, and the Misgav dispensary, which treats a rural population, are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Doctors receive patients by appointment, with every fourth appointment left open for emergencies. "As a result no one need wait longer than 15 minutes," Almogor said.

The three-year trial, now half-way completed, was budgeted at \$160,000, of which the Neuman Institute provided half. Professor Ze'ev Tadmor of the institute said.

The doctor-patient ratio is the same as in other clinics, 1:2,000. The physicians and nurses work as a team.

The system gives doctors time to think about their patients, visit them in hospital, and once a fortnight consult with specialists, Prof. Leon Epstein and Dr. Leo Jersag said.

In Romema the clinic used Technion students to check the blood pressure of 4,000 residents and found 180 who had high blood pressure without knowing it.

Trade attachés may assume foreign posts

Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak yesterday cancelled an interim order forbidding Reuven Shalom from leaving the country to assume the position of trade attaché in New York. Barak ruled that Shalom, and Moshe Ben-Natan (chosen to serve as attaché in Hamburg), may assume their posts as long as they do not use their experience in their new jobs in their defence

against a petition pending before the High Court of Justice.

Some 55 university-educated industry and Trade employees have filed a petition claiming that the two were appointed because of their close political ties to minister Ariel Sharon. The government has another three weeks to respond to the petition. (Itim)

Hassan's speech... Hassan's speech... Hassan's speech

IN THE name of God. Blessings and greetings upon the messenger of God, his family and his companions. Dear People,

As you know, we have just met for two days in Ifrane with the prime minister of the Israeli government. As soon as the news was known, the international news agencies informed us of the reactions, some of which were favourable and others hostile. Some approved of our initiative and others criticized, even castigated it.

Before beginning my remarks, dear people, I want to emphasize how little I care about the criticism and the condemnation of some and the approval and blessings of others, because what interests me firstly, is your approval and your criticisms as well as the clearness of my conscience. It's only when my conscience is tranquil and I see, as always happens, that my people have understood me, that they approve of my line of conduct and approve of my steps, that I can apply myself to analysing the world reactions in a correct manner. Now you know that my conscience is yours and that my tranquility draws from your satisfaction.

So that you yourselves may judge if this was a good or a bad initiative, we are going to describe the history of the event, whose importance concerns the present as well as the future.

I will not go looking into the distant past, dear people, at least not now - for this will be the object of the final part of my address.

There are two essential parts:

First of all, why this encounter?

Secondly, why did it take place at this moment?

For weeks and for months, I have been beset with thoughts. Until now, two important events have marked the recent history of the Arabs, since the grave setback undergone in 1967, this tragedy which made us lose the Sinai, the Golan, Gaza and the West Bank and - the summit of the disaster - holy Jerusalem. After that, the Arabs unceasingly let forth groans, cries and lamentations until the day when, by the will of the Most High (Ramadan 1973) they, on the field of battle, demonstrated to the entire world and to their enemy that they are capable of striking blows, of awakening defiance, of struggling heroically, of dying a martyr's death. God have mercy on our dead and our martyrs. After this event, the Arabs held two important meetings, at Rabat and Fez.

In 1974, at Rabat, the conference of the Arab sovereigns and heads of state met and unanimously recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Among the Arabs, there were those who considered the consequences of this decision deplorable and others that greeted it gladly. Be that as it may, henceforth the Palestinian cause had a point of support, instead of remaining suspended between those in favour and those opposed, between fear and hope. The Palestinian people, after that, no longer had to wander in search of a representative, a spokesman who would give voice to its claims and aspirations. Since that day, in effect, the Palestinian people has had a respected leadership, recognized by most states of the world, with the status of observer at the United Nations, and a member of three large organizations: The League of Arab States, the Islamic Conference and the non-aligned group.

With modesty, but without a legitimate sense of pride - as it is recorded in the reports and the recordings of the meetings - I had already assumed, myself, your servant and your king, the primary role in bringing about the proclamation of the PLO as the responsible spokesman, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

THEN were the two "Fez summits," first in 1981: there, because of the lack of representation of Arab states at the highest levels, we convinced our partners to adjourn the summit until 1982, hoping that a quorum would be reached not only in the number of states represented but in the quality of their representation. The All-Powerful wanted all the Arabs united at the highest level, constitutionally binding the states that were to adopt the Fez plan.

"...From a legal point of view, everything that is not expressly forbidden is permitted. Now, no one can say that the Fez resolutions forbid contacts with Israel, within the framework of the plan."

For the first time, thanks to the resolutions adopted at Fez, there is an elaborated Arab plan, studied and applicable, a plan free of demagoguery, of phraseology and of overstatement. For the first time, equally, there was an Arab consensus on a plan, which we successfully began to apply in the months after the conference.

The conference held in Fez in 1982, decided to form a committee, the Committee of Seven, and charged its members: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the PLO - to undertake contacts with the great powers to convince them of the validity of the Fez plan and of the possibilities that it offered for a political analysis aimed at finding a definitive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Your servant had the honour of presiding over this committee. Under my direction, this committee went to Washington, and, my brother, His Majesty the King Hussein, took the delegation of the "Seven" to London, Paris, Moscow and Peking.

The paragraph in the Fez resolutions had indicated the countries which we were to visit or contact in order to learn about their positions and explain ours. But as you know, dear people, from the legal point of view, everything that is not expressly forbidden, is permitted. Now, no one can say that the Fez resolutions forbid contacts with Israel, within the framework of the plan. The committee made its contacts as planned. The committee made its contacts as planned, at no moment, excluded our contacts with any state, provided that they were within the framework of the Fez proposals.

In his televised speech to the Moroccan people after his historic meetings with Prime Minister Peres last week, King Hassan II defends the move and explains why it is important to talk to Israel. The full text follows.

Hassan and Peres confer at the summer palace in Ifrane



The danger of self-delusion

I do not hide from you, dear people, that the Committee of Seven did positive work. But some obstacles, I won't describe their origins, prevented us not only from pursuing our task, but also from drawing up our final account of the mission and presenting it to the Arab sovereigns and heads of states. This still causes sorrow, and I as the president of the committee tell you, that until now, certain circumstances and maneuvers have prevented the Committee of Seven from even drawing up a summary report to the Arab states summit, which would enable it to know which countries are sympathetic to our cause and which countries are not.

SINCE THEN, dear People, I no longer have a clear conscience: even though our country is situated 6,000 kilometres from the battlefield, Morocco is, first and foremost, an integral part of its Arab homeland and of its Arab family. Every time one of the refugee camps in Lebanon suffered, we

"It is not cowardly, quite the contrary, to seek to meet the adversary and know his intentions. However it is cowardly, shameful and treasonable to lay down arms."

felt their affliction in Morocco. Every time an attack was launched on Lebanese sovereignty, the Moroccans showed their disapproval.

I never stop asking myself: shall we sit idly by? Have we no mission and responsibility within the framework of the Fez decisions to work for peace in the region and break the impasse?

I believe that you, my dear people, know me as I know you, and you know that for four years I never stopped making these allusive declarations. In the beginning, I said that if a senior Israeli official wants to come and meet with me, then a visit to Morocco for tourism and vacation is forbidden, just as I am forbidden to take such a trip in Israel. The journalist asked me a second time, and I answered him that I am prepared to meet the Israeli prime minister if he brings a reasonable plan with him that conforms with the Fez summit resolutions.

The third time was before the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, when I was asked if I would be prepared to meet the Israeli prime minister. I answered: Before the meeting it is preferable that he send me a letter through the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The last sign and hint from me was during an interview I gave in Marrakesh with Jean Daniel of *Le Nouvel Observateur*. I said that I am surprised that, until now, no Arab leader has met with an Israeli official, because we are not fighting a phantom or an illusory enemy, but rather we are fighting a real enemy who is occupying our territories and whose arrogance is constantly increasing, and who pretends to ignore that it is living on occupied territory, and that it is building on that land as if it had inherited it from its ancestors.

I said: hasn't the time come for an Arab leader to meet an Israeli leader in order to learn about his position directly and not through mediators, with all due respect and appreciation for mediators, be they North Americans, Europeans, Latin Americans or Soviets. After all, I believe there is nothing better than direct dialogue. I had hoped that following this declaration there would be some reactions from some Arab states, at least. But I have neither seen nor heard any criticism or reaction.

I believed four years ago, when I told you this and clarified all of these fine points, that you had knowledge and understanding, and indeed you did understand since you are an intelligent people, while certain people did not understand anything of the first hints nor the second, nor even the third ones.

Perhaps, I can say to myself, they would finally have understood after taking note of the fourth declaration. Whether or not they did understand, it seems that their sentiment was: "Wait, let's leave that aside."

What is important is that Mr. Shimon Peres asked me that we meet, and my answer was that we would only be able to meet on the basis of legitimacy, a framework taking into account two considerations: the general and the particular.

In what concerns the general, I can only hold discussions with you within the framework of the Fez plan. Concerning the particular, I believe that I have authority without receiving a mandate from anyone to discuss this subject with you, because I

am still serving as chairman of the Arab summit conference session.

His answer was: "I will talk to you within the framework of the Fez plan, but this will not prevent me from submitting my proposals to you." I said: good. As long as I would talk with him in the framework of the Fez resolutions, and as long as I believe that I have the authority, then the conversation can commence.

THEN HE said to me, "I would prefer that we meet in America during your visit there." My answer was that the meeting must have a Moroccan character, and not be subordinated to the influence of anyone. I don't want any umbrella of a great power. This meeting must take place freely and be an expression of full and complete sovereignty.

Because of the importance of the matter, and also for reasons of health, I preferred to pass up the trip to America. This meeting, essentially exploratory, would be much more important for the destiny of the Arab nation than my trip, despite the fact that Morocco must defend her particular interests, and the duty of the King of Morocco must be to assume that defence.

Initially, my conscience told me that I must first of all go out and defend my nation's interests. But I said to myself, if I would go (to America) and then meet him (Peres), people would say, "You went to receive instructions before you met him in Morocco."

I thus resolved to take a few days of rest prescribed by my doctors before taking action and would thus be able to bear my responsibility 100 per cent before history today, before history near and far, and bear it personally.

I did not notify a single Arab head of state about this, and you should know my

secret negotiations which some are fond of - those who now raise their voices in criticism while forgetting how much they had rejoiced at the mere idea of receiving Shimon Peres, while he had not wanted to be hosted by them. As for them, they indeed were afraid of meeting him publicly.

For two days, Peres visited Morocco without being followed by police or by escorts. The reasonableness of Moroccans, their serenity, their sense of responsibility, the education that they received over 14 centuries - I am proud to say it - meant that no one took the smallest opportunity to make light of the visit of Shimon Peres, because Moroccans know that, in certain affairs, the results are what count. My people, you waited to know what would come of this encounter...

Well, here is the report. By speaking to you, I also speak to all those who wanted to impress us by their sectarianism. Perhaps you will say: but why didn't we commit ourselves to such talks some months earlier, or for some other reason, delay the meeting until later?

Well, there are two reasons: the Arab position at this juncture, and Israel's circumstances. Let's look into the past. When we were in exile, when the martyrs fell and the patriots suffered in prisons, we remained with our ears cocked, day and night, for information about the probable (French government). We calculated the potential votes which would bring victory to Edgar Faure, or keep Joseph Laniel in power.

We asked questions about whether Guy Mollet would lose. We were certainly better informed than the French regarding the names of their senators and deputies.

Dear People, this was the education we received from the period of our colonial trial. We are not the type of people who

and concentrate their forces to face the adversary. It's not so much the soil, even occupied, that preoccupies me. It is the man who must suffer occupation who is the object of my worries.

There is some inconsistency in our continuing to launch invectives at one another, while we would do better to think of the plight of the aged, the adults and the children who suffer servitude and oppression in the occupied territories. Territory is unchangeable, but man's essential character can be altered. If we recover the territory with its human inhabitants, what kind of individuals will we recover? What Arab, Moslem or Christian will we find on this shared soil?

They are all Arabs. The Arabs first of all were an ethnic group. And they, each in their turn, embraced Judaism, Christianity and Islam. They still are Arabs, Jews and Christian Arabs. An Arab is not necessarily a Moslem. Thus my question: in recovering the territories, in what state will we find its inhabitants, these Arabs of various confessions?

Arabs, enough "intoxication." Among you, there are those who have committed treason. They have betrayed the sacred cause in taking up arms against an Arab brother to defend a non-Arab.

I COME to the third part of my address. You are waiting for news of my meeting with the Israeli prime minister. First of all, dear people, you know, but the others don't know and it's worth noting, that someone who doesn't own a piece of property cannot offer it. I met Mr. Peres, certainly, but suppose that I had convinced him to return Gaza, the Golan, the West Bank of Jordan or Jerusalem, this could neither bind him nor me, since one cannot offer a property which one does not own. Secondly, I have no need to prove my Arabism and my attachment to the Arab cause.

Finally, it's known that the conversation could not take place except within the framework of the Fez plan. Oh, if only those who have set themselves up as our judges had had the patience to wait for this address before pronouncing their sentence! Alas, their lack of restraint, their frivolity and their tendentious behaviour dictated otherwise. We have thus been judged and condemned. But gentlemen, to me I say: you are not well-placed to dictate the law. My roof is of steel and my home is of stone.

I asked Mr. Shimon Peres: What do you have to say about the PLO?

I don't recognize it (he said).

What? What are you going to do then? With whom are you going to initiate a dialogue, since you say that you want to resolve the Palestinian problem?

I ask you (Peres replied), with whom can we have a dialogue? Are they in Syria, in Jordan, in Tunisia...

Have you something to tell us regarding the occupied territories? You must withdraw completely. I have no such intention, Peres stated.

Well then, I had nothing more to say to him but:

Goodbye. I am not here with you to negotiate on these territories or to find out to what extent you are willing to withdraw and when you envision such a withdrawal. I am here to tell you: you must evacuate these territories.

Here are the Fez resolutions. You must talk with the PLO - the obligatory channel. Since you don't accept these two conditions, it is useless for us to continue this conversation. I can only say to you:

Goodbye. You are going to report to your government. And for my part, as an Arab leader, when the moment comes and they desire it, I will do the same regarding my brothers.

From the moment you make me aware of your refusal to evacuate the occupied territories, it is clear that all remarks regarding Jerusalem would be superfluous. I have nothing more to say.

Nothing more to say to a man who rejects the PLO as the sole, legitimate partner in dialogue, and refuses to withdraw from the territories, except "Goodbye."

Let everything revert to its previous state.

MY BROTHERS will be the judges of what is proper to do, now that they have grasped the tenor of the conversation.

I did not accept this meeting in order to negotiate or to decide on anything. In my mind, this was an exploratory effort. I personally think it cowardly to not want to listen to an adversary, an enemy. We have, dear people, been educated in courage. The newspapers have written: "The courageous action of Hassan II." This is true, of course, if one considers the sword more effective than the club. But my ac-

tion, essentially, was not courageous, it merely was the fruit of our common civic education, of the training received from Mohammed V (Hassan's father) and our political leaders, the happy consequence of years of difficult trials. We have learned that it is necessary sometimes to sit at the negotiating table rather than demonstrate in the streets.

Dear people, I ask you to draw a lesson from the event. It is not cowardly, quite the contrary, to seek to meet the adversary and to know his intentions. However, it is cowardly, shameful and treasonous to lay down arms. For the past 25 years, since I have been sovereign of this country, I saw in this affair, like each one of you, a state of "neither war nor peace."

I am going to speak to you about the summit of 1965, held in Casablanca. The figures attending the verbal proceedings of the meeting included Abdel Nasser, Aref, the King Saud, Sallal of Yemen, Sadok Mokaddem of Tunisia, if my memory serves me true. This could best be corroborated by Mr. Amin Al-Hafez who was at the time president of the Syrian Republic. He, too, was a Baathist and has now taken refuge in Lebanon. Also with us was Hassan Reda, who represented the late (King) Idriss of Libya. Algeria was represented by Boufelfel or Boumediene himself. I no longer remember. The meeting took place following the events of June 19, 1965, as a matter of fact.

Someone solicited my opinion, and I said, provoking an indescribable outcry among those present:

You don't have a choice: either you make war now even with clubs, you are 25 million and they (I was speaking of Israel) are only 2.5 million, at best...

Someone said to me: No, we cannot do it.

This was prior to the war in which they took the Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank the Golan and Jerusalem.

I continued: Well then, take another route: recognize Israel, accept it into the League of Arab States and it will be assimilated among 25 million souls.

My proposal was greeted with a tumultuous reaction. What was preventing the recognition of Israel which, at the time, only constituted a minuscule territory?

The Israelis would have accepted such recognition with joy. Instead of such a measure, they had only the inflammatory proposals of a Shukeiry ("Throw them into the sea"). But finally, it is we who have been thrown out of our land, and who have been left to wander.

After this, some men dare to attack us. But they are so fickle, so irresponsible.

We plan to address a message to each one

"I have often said to the Arabs of the East. 'You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous: they would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years.'"

of the Arab sovereigns and presidents to explain to them the reasons which prompted us to receive Shimon Peres, and to provide them with an account of his double negative response.

Before concluding, I would like to remind those who have forgotten that Morocco is a sovereign country which has the ability, and even the duty, to exercise its sovereignty freely, so that no one thinks her weak. The only limit to the free exercise of her sovereignty is her commitments. When one state subscribes to a commitment, it relinquishes, as a consequence, a portion of its sovereignty but only in the framework of that precise commitment. No one can dictate to me my associations. Even when I was young, my father, despite his sternness, left me free to meet whom I wanted. Likewise, for Morocco, I will not accept any sort of dictate.

I am firmly committed to the League of Arab States. Now, no decision of the League prohibits me from contacting whom I want. This is extremely important and must be taken into consideration.

Someone will say, perhaps: He did what Sadat did.

The situations, however, are not comparable. Sadat, whose territories were occupied, went with the goal to liberate them, which was accomplished.

Whether he was right or wrong, may divine mercy be on him, he concluded an accord and recovered territory. Thanks to God, in this incident, I do not have a territory to liberate. If that was the case I would not have waited until now to liberate it.

In 1967, we experienced a setback. What man of courage accepts 20 years of occupation without liberating occupied territories? Such an attitude is conceivable only to the Mashreq (the Arab countries to the east of North Africa). I have often said to the Arabs of the east: You are listless. The Moroccans are courageous. They would not have been able to abandon their occupied territory for 20 years. If you want to receive lessons in patriotism and ethics, come to us. I don't accept, in return, that the people of the Mashreq give us lessons in patriotism.

What is important to me, dear people, is your critique of my actions or your satisfaction. If your conscience is at peace, mine will be fully at rest as well. As the Prophet said: "One who struggles and succeeds is doubly rewarded by God. God will remunerate him only once if he struggles and is mistaken."

I beg the Most High to allow me the favour of the double reward, but if God only finds me worthy of one reward, I will accept it in all humility.

God says in the Koran: "Act, God, his messenger and the believers will see your deeds."

May Divine peace and mercy be upon you.

Translated by Elaine Fletcher and Joel Greenberg from the Moroccan news agency French text and Hebrew version of the televised address.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

LA DECISION MAROCAINE EST TOTALEMENT INDEPENDANTE

a dit SM Hassan II dans le discours commentaire sur la rencontre d'Ifrane avec Shimon Peres

Maroc Soir

ARABES, ASSEZ D'INTOXICATION!

J'ai dit à Peres: «Vous devez évacuer les territoires occupés et discuter avec l'OLP passage obligé pour le rétablissement de la paix»

LE COMMUNIQUE D'IFRANE

Les conditions susceptibles de contribuer efficacement à l'instauration de la paix au M.O. ont été examinées

The front page of the French-language Moroccan newspaper, *Maroc Soir*, from July 24, the day after the Hassan-Peres summit ended and the king delivered his speech. The headline reads: "Arabs, enough intoxication."

dear People, that I told you what my late father told me: "Remember this essential point in your political education. Never lie to your people, because this is a very intelligent people, which will discover your lies immediately, and will not forgive you, and your credibility will be affected."

I say to you, dear people, that I did not share my intentions with any of the states which form the Arab League, nor, with any state, be it European, African, Asiatic, North American or Latin American. Even more, I received a message from President Reagan, saying in substance: "I have learned (I understand the "leak" came from the other side) that you are going to meet Prime Minister Peres. I suggest that your meetings take place here, so that I can give the meeting the full support of the United States of America."

My reaction to this offer, you already know. I did not go to the United States, because I thought that if I were to succeed, it would be the gain of the entire world, but in case of failure, I alone would bear the burden and responsibility.

DEAR PEOPLE, I met Mr. Shimon Peres. We conferred within the framework of the Fez plan. I met him because no decision of the League of Arab States, since it has existed, has forbidden an Arab leader from meeting with an Israeli leader. As for myself, I did not choose the formula of

know nothing and learn nothing from events and their causes...

Putting the subject in the Israeli context, I think that we must expect, in the next four months, profound changes. Shimon Peres will be replaced in power by the Likud, an extreme right-wing group. Now the alert individual must take into account both his situation and that of his adversary.

Having said this in the Israeli context, there is, dear people, another grave and inescapable fact: for approximately the last two years, we have heard nothing about the Palestinian plight. Instead, all of our worries and our energies have been poured into the inter-Arab disputes, into the Iraq-Iran war. I say to myself: We Arabs have arrived at a rare degree of irresponsibility. Marginal problems are the subject of conversation: such as the Iraqi-Syrian split, the Iraqi-Libyan split, Syro-Jordanian dissension and the PLO's differences with a number of countries - Syria, Libya and, now, Jordan. The Arabs and the Moslems fall victim to this dissension. Certain Arab States, forgetting the inter-Arab defence pact, support the Iranians. Marginal problems have made us lose our vision of the essential problem. I believe that in taking my initiative, I will have moved this problem to the forefront.

In any case, the Arabs, one more time, are going to meet to debate it. Perhaps, this time they will put aside their differences

"WE ARE designing the factory of the year 2000," explains Dr. Elud Lenz, dean of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering at the Technion. "We feel that we must prepare ourselves for the future so that we can answer the questions when they are raised."

In Lenz's vision, the factory of the future will consist of computerized manufacturing stations and carts to carry the parts from place to place. Robot arms will be used to transfer parts to and from the carts and computer vision will be used to perform inspections and maintain quality control.

The entire factory, according to Lenz, will be controlled from a central computer. Engineers will use this central "host" to design new parts and assembly procedures, and the host will issue commands to microcomputers which will carry out the procedures without further human involvement. The system is called Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM), and it will change the way everything is manufactured.

The factory of the future is just a dream. Engineers and researchers at the Technion and other places around the world are working to make it a reality within 10 or 15 years. Although many of the individual parts of the factory of the future exist now, they are for the most part crude and not very well integrated. Lenz and his colleagues are working on modernizing today's equipment and developing new technologies and techniques for the future.

One key to the factory of the future is the cart, called an Automatic Guided Vehicle (AGV), which transports parts between stations. AGVs today travel about the factory floor on a track which is specially designed, expensive to install and difficult to reposition.

AGVs being developed at the Technion will be able to follow a painted line or a bright yellow tape fastened to the floor. When the path that the vehicles follow needs to be

changed, the line can be reprinted or the tape can be moved.

Alternatively, the future vehicles will be able to follow electrical signals generated by a cable underneath the floor or simply have the floorplan of the factory programmed into them by the host, Lenz said.

Today, when an AGV runs into an obstacle on the floor, such as a dropped part or a disabled AGV, the vehicle stops and waits until a human removes the obstruction. The Technion's new AGVs will be able to negotiate a path around the obstacle, if possible, or take the parts they are carrying to a holding area. They will also be able to notify the host of the obstruction, which in turn will notify the other vehicles.

Moshe Shoham, a doctoral candidate at the Technion, has developed a robot arm which can pick parts off the AGVs and place them on machines to be worked. The computer uses a laser-based vision system to locate the position of the part atop the AGV and guide the robot arm, just as we use our eyes to guide our hands when we pick up objects.

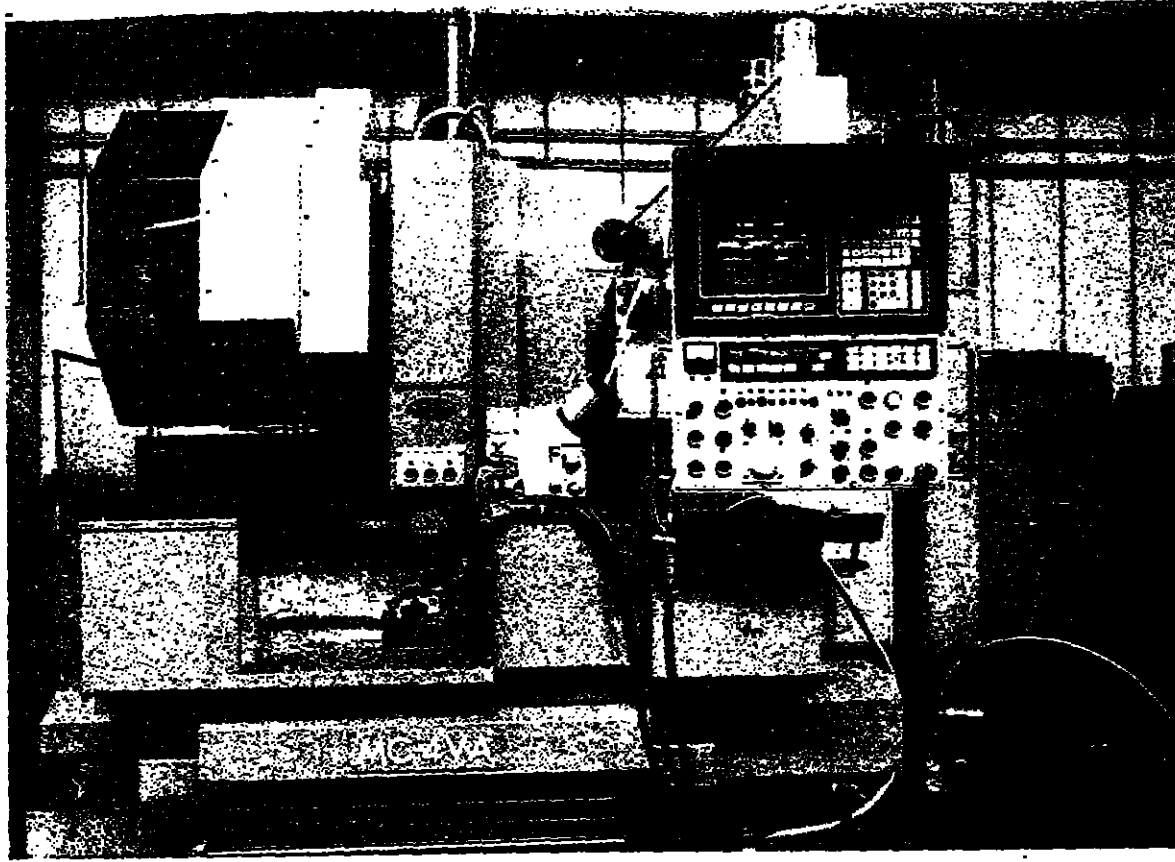
The vision system also allows the arm to pick up very heavy objects which cause the arm to flex. Because the computer can look at the arm to see the extent of the deformation, it can correct for the flexing of the arm, and help the arm successfully place the part in the machinery.

For years people have been using microcomputers to control grinders, milling machines and drill presses. But most equipment available today requires a human operator to enter the programme for the machine. The researchers at the Technion are using IBM Personal Computers to interface commercially available Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines to the central host.

The interface allows the factory's central computer to automatically modify or change the part which the CNC is manufacturing by transmitting a new set of instructions without the need for human intervention.

Factory of the future

Now just a dream, Technion experts are working to make it a reality, Simson L. Garfinkel reports.



Computer-controlled milling machine, developed at Technion: no need for humans. (Photo: Garfinkel)

Other research is aimed at automatic inspection of machine-made parts. One system involves comparing a machined part to a hologram of the "master." If the newly machined part matches the hologram, the part passes inspection. Another system uses laser beams to scan the surface of the part, looking for manufacturing defects. These systems can also

be used to inspect manufacturing tools, such as drill bits and punches, for wear and damage.

WITH TODAY'S technology, a mechanical engineer at the Technion can sit down at a Computer Aided Design (CAD) work station and design a part, such as a cam or a lever-arm, on a screen. The engineer

can instruct the computer to simulate the manufacturing process and preview what the final part will look like.

Once the engineer is satisfied, he can command the host to automatically manufacture the part. Fifty minutes after the engineer sits down at the work station, according to Lenz, the finished part is ready. "We

hope that in a relatively short time we will be able to do much more complicated things," he said.

Unlike mass production, CIM is designed for small manufacturing orders. Lenz defends this decision, noting that 75 per cent of the current manufacturing in the U.S. is for orders which make less than 50 pieces. When today's high costs of specialty manufacturing are removed, he continued, mass production loses its appeal and advantage.

Unattended manufacturing is another name given to the factory of the future. People involved in this field of research do not like to use the phrase publicly, as it implies that many jobs now performed by people will be surrendered to computers in the future.

Although new jobs will be created for computer programmers and engineers, it will not begin to make up for those lost. Indeed, this cutting of production-related labour costs is a strong incentive for management to install CIM systems.

Lenz said that labour accounts for the real costs of manufacturing. Manpower is expensive, and skilled workers are difficult to find. Machinery is incredibly expensive and must be run 24 hours a day in order to recover investment costs, but few skilled workers want to work second or third shifts.

Lenz claims that CIM will drastically cut manufacturing costs and increase productivity by automating the manufacturing process. The only problem then, continues Lenz, will be retraining employees and finding new jobs for the displaced workers.

THE TECHNOLOGY being developed at the Technion has applications to many fields beyond the factory. Uses in one area, health care, are being explored by Johann Borenstein, who is building a "nursing robot."

The nursing robot is not designed to replace human nurses. Instead, it is designed to allow bedridden and

disabled persons to perform various tasks without asking other people for help, by giving orders to the robot.

For example, if a bedridden patient is thirsty, he can tell the robot to bring him a glass of water. The robot will be able to respond to verbal orders, and may even be able to insert video cassettes into VCRs and prepare simple meals.

Borenstein, now completing his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at the Technion, believes that patients will prefer the computerized servant to human ones. "Figure yourself as a quadriplegic, having to be helped with everything. Wouldn't you feel more intimidated asking for help from a human?" he said. "The robot is not to replace a nurse, but to replace boring tasks."

Currently, the robot can detect and navigate its way around objects in a room by the use of a sonar ranging system, and it can pick up objects weighing up to 2 kilograms with its mechanical arm. The final robot should cost less than \$10,000.

The real problem for Israel, Lenz concluded, will be the cost of initial installation of CIM in factories. CIM, as its name implies, is a complete, integrated system. "You can't just replace one machine. You have to start from the bottom" and rebuild the entire factory, he said. The cost of even a small CIM factory could easily exceed \$30 million and one computerized milling machine can cost \$250,000 to \$1m, or even more, he added.

"It takes a lot of money to invest" in CIM, continued Lenz. "There is no way that a small Israeli company can invest this without the backing of the government. In a very short time, we will see completed factories in the States. The same in Europe. Israel is very slow in coming because government and industry show no interest [in installing the technology]." "Countries like Israel have no choice but to enter this area of CIM," Lenz believes, for without it Israeli manufacturing cannot compete, and will collapse.

DRUGS have traditionally been given orally, unless their chemical components would be destroyed by enzymes in the stomach and small intestine and therefore have to be injected straight into the bloodstream. But a whole doctor's bag of new drug-delivery techniques are on the medical horizon that will not only be less painful but also more effective.

Scientists have already developed a plastic-coating for some vaccinations, as well as insulin and a number of anti-cancer drugs, that prevent enzymes from getting to them. The plastic can be broken down only by the bacteria in the large intestine, where they are absorbed into the bloodstream.

According to the August issue of *Science Digest*, any drug that is currently injected is a candidate for this plastic coating.

Even more revolutionary are paper-thin sheets containing anticancer agents that surgeons can place near tumours, speeding up chemotherapy and possibly alleviating many of its unfortunate side-effects.

Surgeons would first remove as much of the growth as possible and then implant the sheet near the tumour site. The drug then slowly spreads to act directly on any remaining malignant cells. Thus chemotherapy, which affects the whole body, could be no longer necessary.

Researchers believe that this technique will be especially useful in fighting brain tumours, since drugs used in chemotherapy cannot easily get into the brain.

Another technique is the microcapsule approach. Tiny spheres carrying disease-fighting drugs are injected into tissues, giving treatment for days or even weeks. The microcapsules break down slowly, thus the drugs are released gradually, reducing the number of shots needed. There are also fewer toxic effects, especially in chemotherapy drugs. But the technique may also be effective against arthritis, diabetes and heart disease.

Computers are being matched with electronic and physiological know-how in the use of new electronic pumps that send a programmed

Drug-delivery techniques

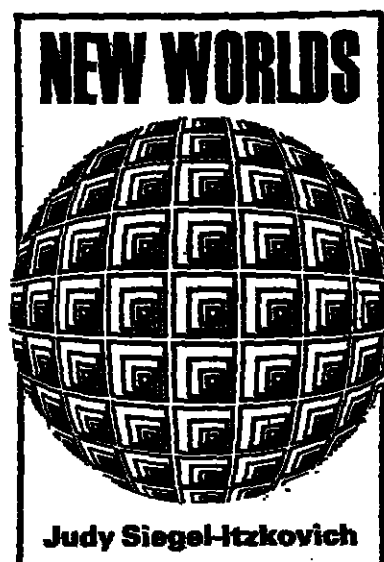
flow of four drugs to destroy hard-to-treat cancers. Manufactured by Intelligent Medicine Inc. of Denver, Colorado, the portable pump delivers up to four medicines at variable rates for up to 30 days at a time, through a catheter threaded into the heart. Other pumps used so far can deliver only one drug at a time, and at an invariable rate. It is believed that the \$5,000 pump will be recognized as a major breakthrough.

Newsweek recently reported a different way to deliver medicine painlessly—through a patch stuck on the skin. The system was discovered several years ago, when male workers at contraceptive pill factories began to develop enlarged breasts; apparently, they had absorbed dust

particles containing female hormones through their skin.

Based on this discovery, the Alza Corporation in Palo Alto, California, has developed skin patches that deliver drugs gradually. An adhesive that sticks to the skin is covered with a plastic membrane with tiny holes that let the drug above it be absorbed at a certain rate. The drug goes into the skin and enters the capillaries that take it into the bloodstream.

The technique is already being used to treat chronic heart disease and high blood pressure, and if approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, will deliver estrogen hormones to postmenopausal women who suffer side-effects from hormone pills.



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

THE WALKMAN, that light and portable mini-tape recorder, had one disadvantage—it required frequent battery change if used regularly. Now its inventors, Sony Corporation, have developed a model that

runs on solar power. Just walk outdoors on a nice day with the \$200 machine and it will keep producing music stereophonically.

A TRACTOR that borrows its automatic steering system from the land-rover that travelled on the lunar surface has been developed in Israel.

Granot Technologies, a kibbutz cooperative near Haifa, has built a six-metre-wide, high-riding tractor that manoeuvres easily and does not compact the topsoil. Named Merhav, the tractor has four widely spaced wheels that roll along permanent lanes. A five-metre-wide centre strip of land between the wheels remains untouched, so that the soil is not compacted. Non-compacted soil holds more water and lets roots penetrate more easily.

YOU ARE less likely to catch a bad cold by drinking from the glass of an infected person than from breathing in his germs from the air.

Elliot Dick of the University of Wisconsin carried out a study on how colds are transmitted. He put

four tables in a small room, with five students at each. Eight of the students had very bad colds, a result of inhaling up to 1,000 particles of type-16 rhinovirus two days earlier. The eight sat down for 12-hour poker games with 12 healthy students. Half of the healthy students were fitted with either large plastic collars or arm braces so they couldn't touch their hands to their faces, ensuring that any virus infecting their noses or mouths had to travel through the air. The rest of the students, the control group, had no restraints. A few days later, as many restrained as unrestrained students got sick, clearly indicating an air-borne virus.

A follow-up experiment, in which 12 healthy students were not exposed to sick volunteers but played poker with cards contaminated with saliva and mucus from sick people, resulted in none of them getting a cold.

Dick does not believe that colds cannot possibly be transmitted by hand-to-hand contact, but he thinks that in most cases it probably goes through the air.

THREE U.S. companies are developing exotic surveillance technologies that would help bleary-eyed airport guards spot concealed bombs and weapons.

With prospects that some of the new anti-terror snooping devices might be ready by next year, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is spending about \$5 million a year on the private research effort.

"The FAA strategy is to keep a step ahead of the terrorist," agency chief Donald Engen said. "For every action he takes, we want to have the means to block it."

Tshai Gozani, a scientist with the research firm Science Applications International, said "We cannot solve all the problems simultaneously. But through this technology we can plug one hole in the dike, or even two holes, and make it much more difficult for terrorists to succeed."

While the main motivation for the new research is to find defences against the plastic bombs and guns that have been smuggled aboard planes with apparent ease, the new devices could also solve problems created by the fact that security guards get tired and bored staring at X-ray screens.

"We've been looking for a long time for ways to take human frailty

Blocking the terrorists

Irwin Arief / Washington

out of the loop," said FAA spokesman Fred Farrar.

UNDER FAA research grants of about \$4m, apiece, spread over a two-year period, Science Applications of La Jolla, California, and the Pittsburgh-based Westinghouse Electric Corporation are working separately on a new type of bomb detector using a technique known as "Thermal Neutron Activation" (TNA).

The basis of TNA, experts say, is that materials exposed to radiation react by emitting radiation of their own.

Since each type of matter—including explosives—emits a characteristic pattern of radiation, these waves will identify the composition of a concealed object just as a fingerprint identifies an individual.

TNA technology would be confined to screening luggage and parcels rather than passengers because it relies on radioactive emissions

potentially harmful to humans.

Westinghouse and Science Applications officials said TNA has already been shown to work in airport tests and a working model could be in operation by mid-1987.

Had such a device been in place in airports earlier this year, the officials said, it might have detected the plastic explosive hidden in the baggage of a woman about to board an El Al airliner at London's Heathrow airport on April 18.

Plastic cannot be detected by the usual X-ray or metal detection devices used at airports. This particular bomb had passed through Heathrow's security system and was found only because El Al conducts routine hand-searches of all carry-on luggage by its own security agents.

ANOTHER PROMISING new technology, nicknamed the "sniffer," would search out bombs in luggage or on a person's body by detecting traces of gaseous vapours explosives give out.

The device, being developed by Thermedics Incorporated of Woburn, Massachusetts, under an FAA grant of about \$1m, has been shown in tests to be capable of

finding concealed plastic explosives and dynamite by "sniffing" the air as samples go by, company officials said.

The officials declined to be more specific about how this device would work or what it looks like, but they said a prototype may be in place by early 1987.

Experts say the sniffer might have been able to detect the plastic explosives apparently smuggled on board TWA flight 840 from Rome to Cairo last April 2. The bomb blew a hole in the plane over Greece, killing four Americans.

FAA officials said they also are looking for ways to detect new firearms that are made of plastic instead of metal, although no research contracts have yet been given out.

There are no 100 per cent plastic guns now, and it's questionable whether there ever will be, but—just in case—the FAA earlier this year asked industry for ideas of how to detect them," said agency spokesman Farrar.

Among the most promising technologies at this point, he said, is an infra-red scanner that would work something like a metal detector, displaying a concealed plastic pistol as "a cold spot on a nice warm body."



Now that nuclear plants are too expensive, scientists are considering the chopping energy of waves. (Camera Press)

BRITAIN LEADS the world in research into wave power as a source of electricity; yet the government has effectively turned its back on this in favour of the nuclear option and, possibly, tidal barrages. Now it's the Americans who want wave power—and they are recruiting British scientists to help them.

A U.S. company, Wave Power Industries (WPI), is raising Wall Street backing for its plans to create a worldwide series of commercial wave power stations. No new nuclear plant has been started in the U.S. since well before the 1979 Three Mile Island accident. The Chernobyl disaster has added to the feeling the nuclear power is too hot to handle. However, it is mainly on commercial grounds that America's private power companies are now looking seriously at alternative energy sources: nuclear plants are considered to be just too expensive.

Britain funded several universities in a major research programme into wave power in the 1970s. A number of means were established to harness the perpetual chopping motion of the waves—in contrast to the pull of the tides—to generate electricity. The government chose to shelve the findings, and it is now considering tidal power.

But the Americans regard wave power as viable. WPI wants to recruit the British wave-power scientists—together with their European wave-power expertise in London recently for a two-day meeting with its team of scientists and backers. The aim was to gauge professional reaction to Neptune, the commercial power station that it wants to sell round the world.

NEPTUNE WORKS on the "oscillating water column" principle. A

Wave power

Hugh Pearman / London

series of circular concrete caissons standing in coastal waters trap the waves and act as resonant chambers, amplifying the vertical motion of the water rather than some natural harbours do. The captured waves rise and fall steeply within the caissons, carrying 58-foot diameter concrete floats with them.

The floats within the caissons act like pistons in cylinders: huge connecting rods operate pumps which raise a head of water. The water then falls through conventional turbine-driven generators. The pumps are the "double action positive displacement" type, which means they operate on the downstroke as well as the upstroke, so giving an even water flow.

Neptune, emphasizes WPI chairman Ernest Amador, is a design using existing, well-proven technology. He admits that some of the European-developed systems are more sophisticated but points out that these have yet to find large-scale commercial applications. He tucks down the gauntlet to the European scientists by proposing that they should form part of a global consortium.

One of the first scientists to take up the challenge of the Americans, however, was Dr. Stephen Salter of

the University of Edinburgh's mechanical engineering department. Salter's team had developed one of the most promising British wave-energy systems. Now he is working with WPI on refining the power take-off principles of the Neptune system.

WPI is currently predicting a power output of one megawatt per caisson in good coastal wave conditions—enough to supply a thousand power-hungry American homes, and rather more in the rest of the world. Only the pilot project will be a single-caisson station: the commercial stations to follow will cut operating costs and raise output by using a cluster or row of caissons.

Salter and Amador both cite the expanding economies of the Pacific Basin as likely customers for Neptune. WPI has however identified an initial 50,000 miles of suitable coastline. The sites have to be chosen with care in order to achieve a good constant wave height, minimum environmental impact, silt-free conditions, a suitable depth of water—between 40 and 60 feet, up to half a mile offshore—and easy connection to electricity distribution systems, such as Britain's National Grid.

Salter believes that Neptune has a future, not least because he regards nuclear power as a declining power source. "All it needs is one more major nuclear accident—which will probably happen in the West in the next five years—and nuclear power will be dead," he predicts. "Meanwhile, there's an enormous global market for small power stations and wave power can respond to that."

(London Observer Service)

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BASEBALL

Morris ends amazing streak

NEW YORK (AP). — Detroit's Jack Morris, after 44½ innings without allowing an earned run, outpitched Cleveland's Ken Schrom, who lost for the first time since May 25 as the Tigers beat the Indians 5-1 on Monday night.

Morris' streak began with three straight shutouts, and he allowed only an unearned run against the Minnesota Twins last Wednesday. He had last allowed an earned run in a July 4 loss to Texas.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Red Sox 3, White Sox 1
A two-run homer by Don Baylor and a solo homer by Dwight Evans backed Al Nipper, 5-7, as Boston extended Chicago's losing streak to eight games.

Angels 6, A's 3
California's Doug Decinces drove in three runs with a double and homer, and Kirk McCaskill, 12-6, put an end to Oakland's seven-game winning streak.

Ortels 4, Rangers 3
An eighth-inning RBI single by Larry Sheets and the combined seven-hit pitching of Storm Davis and Don Asse paced Baltimore.

Blue Jays 6, Royals 0
Toronto's Jim Clancy pitched a four-hitter, and Tony Fernandez drove in four runs with a triple and a homer.

Twins 6, Mariners 5
Minnesota's Kirby Puckett drove in four runs with a three-run homer and an 11th-inning single that scored Greg Gagne.

Brewers 5, Yankees 4
Robin Yount drove in three runs with two triples, and rookie left-hander Juan Nieves won his 10th game in 14 decisions for Milwaukee.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Astros 4, Braves 2
A three-run homer by Houston's Glenn Davis in the eighth inning



ONE MADE IT...THE OTHER DIDN'T. — New York Mets' Kevin Mitchell (above, right) easily beats the throw home to Cubs catcher Jody Davis after his teammate Howard Johnson hit a bases-loaded triple to right, while Milwaukee Brewers' Robin Yount (below, left) is tagged out by Yankee pitcher Joe Niekro after trying to score from third on a passed ball.



spoiled a fine performance by Doyle Alexander, who at one point retired 15 straight batters. Davis, whose homer was his 22nd, also had an RBI single in the first.

Mets 9, Cubs 2
New York's Bob Ojeda, the Ma-

with a two-run double and a single in a four-run seventh inning as Pittsburgh extended the Montreal Expos' losing streak to four games.

Cardinals 3, Phillies 1
Alan Knicely's first home run of the season broke a 1-1 tie in the ninth inning, and Danny Cox pitched a three-hitter as St. Louis won their seventh straight game.

Padres 5, Reds 2
Solo homers by Tony Gwynn, Kevin McReynolds and Jerry Royster backed Andy Hawkins, who scattered seven hits over 8½ innings.

Dodgers 2, Giants 1
Orel Hershiser pitched a three-hitter and singled in a run in the fourth inning.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	59	39	.602	—
New York	56	44	.558	4½
Baltimore	55	45	.552	5½
Cleveland	52	48	.520	8½
Detroit	52	47	.523	7½
Chicago	47	53	.468	13½
Milwaukee	47	50	.485	12½

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	53	45	.541	—
Texas	50	50	.500	4
Kansas City	46	54	.460	8
Seattle	44	57	.436	10½
Chicago	43	58	.426	11½
Oakland	43	58	.426	11½
Minnesota	42	57	.424	11½

MONDAY'S GAMES: Detroit 5, Cleveland 1; Boston 3, Chicago 1; California 6, Oakland 3; Baltimore 4, Texas 3; Toronto 6, Kansas City 0; Minnesota 6, Seattle 5, 11 innings; Milwaukee 5, New York 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	49	47	.510	16½
Philadelphia	48	49	.495	18
Pittsburgh	45	52	.464	21
Chicago	42	53	.442	23
Cincinnati	40	56	.417	25½

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	56	44	.560	—
San Francisco	52	47	.523	3½
Los Angeles	48	51	.485	7½
Cincinnati	47	50	.485	7½
Los Angeles	47	52	.475	8½
Atlanta	45	53	.459	10

MONDAY'S GAMES: Pittsburgh 7, Montreal 4; New York 9, Chicago 2; St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1; San Diego 5, Cincinnati 2; Houston 4, Atlanta 2; Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Jinx hits Coe-Cram showdown

Post Sports Staff and Agencies
The hoodoo that has hit the Commonwealth Games so hard is now threatening to deny the world the much-anticipated athletics highlight — Sebastian Coe versus Steve Cram in the 1,500 metres.

Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion, bidding for a middle distance double here, must decide by this morning whether he is fit enough to enter Friday's 1,500 heats.

Theoretically, he has until 30 minutes before the gun to decide whether to run in tomorrow's 800 metres final.

But Wright said: "The feeling is that if Seb does not go in the 1,500 metres, he won't run the 800. The medical team feel we should be looking ahead to Stuttgart and the European championships."

Coe, the 800 metres world record holder and Olympic silver medalist, took to his bed with a virus Monday after struggling into the two-lap final. He is seeking his first major 800 title here.

Wright said Coe had been ordered to rest for 24 hours and was receiving medication. "A final decision will be made in the morning on whether he will be fit," he said.

"A blood test has proved negative," he added. "It's not a serious virus."

If Coe failed to recover sufficiently to face his compatriot and world 1,500 metres champion Steve Cram, the Games would be deprived of one of their few highlights.

It would also mean Coe's 800 metres jinx had struck again. While his world record has lasted since 1981, Coe has never won a major two-lap title and has built this season around winning the gold either here or at next month's European championships.

Australian Gael Martin rang the curtain down on an illustrious ath-



AIRBORNE. — Ben Johnson of Canada crosses the line to win.

letics career here in the best possible way, with a gold medal and a record. The 29-year-old clerk from Melbourne ended her 18 years in athletics by winning the shot put in a Games best of 19 metres.

On the night of high drama in the swimming pool, Australia and England both scooped all three medals in a single event. Adrian Moorhouse gained well-deserved revenge over arch-rival Victor Davis and 13-year-old sensation Allison Higson picked up her second gold medal.

The race of the night was unquestionably the men's 200m breaststroke, which matched world record holder, Olympic and Commonwealth champion Victor Davis of Canada against England's Adrian Moorhouse, the man who lost his Commonwealth 100m title to Davis on Friday.

There was no doubt that Davis was expected to win, but Moorhouse was not going to give up without a fight. He went ahead strongly, having obviously decided to set the pace. He worked better underwater, was sharper at the turns and, although he never quite shook off Davis's forceful challenge, got the final touch to complete a memorable victory in 2:16.35. Davis coming home in 2:16.0. Another Englishman, Nicholas Gillingham, took the bronze in 2:20.46.

Olympic champion Steve Redgrave became the first triple gold medalist of the Games when he completed a rare hat-trick of rowing titles.

BASKETBALL

Looking back in joy, forward in hope

By YITZHAK KESTENBOUM and DON GOULD

Israeli basketball must not sit back and rest on their newly won laurels. Their lofty 7th place finish in the World Cup can be rightfully celebrated, but, as team director Shimon Mizrahi has indicated, preparations must begin immediately for next June's European Championship in Greece.

The young American Squad taught all the other participants, a major lesson in basketball, defence is the name of the game. The other teams, compared to the Americans, only go through the motions. The Americans, who had played as a team for a far shorter period of time than any of the other teams, often ran into offensive lapses, but they were able to rely on the fundamentals of defence to keep them in the game.

Israel, although sometimes playing erratically, showed ample evidence that they can stay on the court with any of the other teams, apart from the Americans, the Russians and the Yugoslavs. If the Israeli team can continue to improve, there is even the chance of some time cracking the big three.

A second major lesson that the Americans taught their competitors and that Israel in particular must understand is the importance of the role of a point guard. At only 1.60m, Little Tyrone Bogues stole

the show from all of the other point guards. His penetration, speed, passing and complete control of the game kept the Americans going at all times. In the final against Russia it went almost unnoticed that he had an off night, shooting 0-8, because he did so many other things so well.

Israel's national team coach Zvi Sherf was persistent in using Chen Lipin to open every game. Although Lipin showed some positive flashes, he evidenced very few of the qualities required at this level of competition. Perhaps Sherf is confident he will improve. Maybe he will, but meanwhile he has a tendency not to see the court while he dribbles, causing him to be slightly late with all his passes. He doesn't shoot enough to keep the defence honest, and just doesn't exercise the leadership his teammates require.

Adi Gordon, along with Doron Shefa and Moti Daniel, played well early in the tournament. But they seemed to falter as the tournament progressed and they could be counted on less and less. They played with diminished confidence as each game went by. Ari Rosenberg, who was used far less, showed real signs that he can be considered a possible high quality point guard. Against Canada, he took control of the game in the first half and delivered some beautiful passes to Mickey Berkowitz that helped Mickey to score 26 points.

Lavon Mercer and Howard Lassoff were marvellously consistent and didn't take a back seat to anyone in the tournament. The problem is they both needed back up help desperately. Riklis and Steinhilber are going to have to see more action to develop into the kind of backup centres that are required in such a tournament.

Doron Jamchee was the essence of inconsistency. That is the name of his game. He can blister the nets on one night and can be worse than useless the next, doing more harm than good. It boggles the mind why Zvi Sherf did not use Jamchee as a 6th man, inserting him into the game for a few minutes, and if he has a hot hand letting him continue, and, if not, sitting him down. Apart from offence, the rest of Jamchee's games is so far almost non-existent, but on rare occasions he did show some inclination to try to play defence. Against Oscar Schmidt of Brazil and Nick Galis of Greece, Jamchee put forth a credible effort, leading one to believe that he can learn to perfect this part of his game.

As for coach Zvi Sherf himself, if hard work alone is the only criterion then he must be considered unequivocally to be among the best. Sherf is still young, and, unfortunately, he has had to work under such severe pressure that there is little evidence that his coaching talents have grown. He has not yet developed a feel for what is happening on the court. The

opposition change tactics and Sherf either doesn't see it or takes too long to react.

Sherf is young enough, so, if he could only get himself out of the pressure-cooker he lives in, he could try to master his trade. For next year's European Championship, it might be time to look elsewhere for a capable coach.

The best must be saved for last. Captain Mickey Berkowitz, several steps slower than he was when he was at the height of his career eight or 10 years ago, again showed evidence of his great talent. He has altered his game in order to continue to contribute. He no longer leads the fast break, but now, along with his own fine shooting he has started to become a better than average passer. He has even started to go underneath to try to grab his share of the rebounds. One of the nuances of Mickey's new game is that he plays much better when the point guard gets him the ball. He has solidified his defence, but now, more than anything, he has worn the mantle of leadership, that has helped him spur on his team-mates.

Seventh place in the World Cup is the best indication of success. Israel proved they can do well even without foreign stars. But their achievements justify the use of foreigners by club teams; it is clear that the standard of basketball in the country has risen considerably.

CRICKET

Gatting takes no chances



BOUNDARY. — Gatting hits a four, but declares too late.

Post Sports Staff and Agencies
The first Test at Lords between England and New Zealand fizzled out into a miserable draw, with England's super-cautious new captain, Mike Gatting, setting the Kiwis the impossible task of making 261 in 90 minutes.

When Bruce Edgar and John Wright went to two superb catches by David Gower, one off Neil Foster and the other off Graham Dilley, for only eight runs, Gatting must have regretted that his captaincy is not as bold as his batting. The New Zealanders settled down and the game ended with their score 41 for 2.

Earlier Gatting had gone out to a rash stroke, but Graham Gooch, with a magnificent 183, had domin-

ated the English innings and had steered his country to a very strong position. He was joined by Peter Willey when Gatting's wicket fell at 136, and they added 126 for the 5th wicket. Willey making 42 before he was bowled by Bracewell.

Bracewell also got Gooch, when the score was 295, and Gatting declared at once — perhaps he had delayed his declaration to give Gooch a chance for a double-century.

Gooch batted almost 7½ hours and hit 22 fours. It was his second century in a Test at Lord's this season, and the seventh of his Test career.

SCORES: England 397 and 295 for 6 dec. New Zealand 342 and 42 for 2. Match drawn.

Has anyone seen a coach?

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Like Pirandello's characters searching for an author, Israel's national soccer team is roaming far and wide looking for a coach. The hunt has now moved to Eastern European countries and Britain. But in the end, the job may be given, reluctantly, to a mere Israeli.

Opinions within the Israel Football Association are sharply divided whether to continue searching for a foreign coach or whether to offer the job to a top local man. A special six-man committee has been set up within the FA to find a coach to replace Yosef Mirimovich, whose contract ended in June.

Among the home-grown crop of coaches, the current favourite is David Schweitzer, coach of champions Hapoel Tel Aviv. He said he would consider taking the job, only if it was offered to him exclusively. Since the Yugoslav candidate Valibor Vasic informed the FA last week that he was no longer interested, the names being considered here are Ron Greenwood, the former England manager (until the 1982 World Cup), and the Hungarian World Cup manager Gyorgi Mezey, who resigned after Hungary's poor showing in Mexico. Mezey is currently in Greece and the FA was attempting to establish contact with him.

Other coaches recommended to the FA were from Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9:00 Keep Fit 9.10 Rehov Sumsum 9.40 El Cid (part 2) 10.05 Just William (part 2) 10.30 Modern Art 14.00 Keep Fit 14.10 The Time Tunnel 15.20 Teacher, Who am I? (part 4) 15.45 Dick Turpin (part 2) 16.20 TV Game 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 The Princess who never laughed

ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Literature and Culture Magazine
19.00 Health Magazine
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Movie time — cinema magazine
20.30 Religion programme
21.00 Mabat Newsline
21.30 Mabat
22.05 The Lost Weekend. Billy Wilder's 1945 Oscar-winning film stars Ray Milland, Jane Wyman and Philip Terry
23.40 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Three in Hebrew 21.10 Believe it or Not 22.00 News in English 22.30 Sword of Honour

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.30 Woody Woodpecker 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: Seven Keys to Bald Pate 16.30 Spiderman & Friends 17.00 Super Book 17.30 Muppets 18.00 Buck Rogers 19.00 News 20.00 A-Ton 21.00 Remington Steele 22.00 Cagney & Lacey 23.00 700 Club



RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Schubert: Hungarian Melody (Brendel); Villa-Lobos: Bachianas Brasileiras No. 112 (Coffi from Berlin)
7.30 Mozart: Symphony No. 41 (Moshe Jochims); Villa-Lobos: 5 Preludes for Guitar (John Williams); Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 2, Op. 19 (Rubinstein, London/Barenboim); Stravinsky: "Apollo Musagete"
9.30 Bach: Cantata No. 198 (Ostrovsky); Villa-Lobos: Corao No. 10; Haydn: Organ Concerto; Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 2 (Vienna/Von Dohnanyi)
12.05 Music for Piano
12.05 Mozart: Cora's Concerto (K317) (Kubelik); Beethoven: Piano Concerto in One Movement; Schubert: Music to "Rosamunde"; Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole (Zakerman, Los Angeles/Mexico); Beethoven: Symphony (Stokowski)
15.05 Music by Manuel Ponce, Mexico; Gonzal Castellanos, Colombia
16.05 Martin: 3 Cello Sonatas (Raphael Sommer, Daniel Adin)
17.05 Haim Alexander: Songs of Love and Expectations (Lily Tureh, Israel Historical Scenes; Schmitz: The Story of Dr. Faustus, Cantata; "Cantabile" Choir from Finland — Rautavaara; Lora Sule; Siphia; Paim
18.30 Youth Concert
20.05 "Unfinished works" — Septet by Tchaikovsky
20.57 Dargomizhsky: "The Stone Guest"
23.00 Beethoven: Welsh and Irish Folk songs (Fischer-Dieskau, Menuhin, Schiff, Heil); Mozart: Serenade No. 10, K.361 (Ensemble Cuo Kempner, London; Welsh Song (Fischer-Dieskau)

Second Programme

9.12 Gymnastics
9.30 Editorial
9.30 Green Light — TV drivers' corner
7.00 The Morning — news magazine
8.05 Pasa in Sandals — children's programme
9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.10 Open Line — news and music
12.05 Middle — news commentary, music
14.05 Matters of Interest — with Goli Gazi
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Made in Israel — Hebrew song requests
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.05 Spotlight
18.45 Light in Sport
19.05 Today — radio news
19.35 Army and Defence Magazine
20.05 Folioire Magazine
21.05 A Song for the Road
22.05 Folk dances
23.05 Night Games

First Programme

6.30 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass — with Benny Haniel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter — live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew songs
12.05 Education for all
12.05 Oriental songs
13.00 News in English

13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Programme for Senior Citizens
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in Hebrew
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 A Friend from the Same Planet

JERUSALEM

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Kater Hinnom — treasure facing Jerusalem's walls (7 "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan Collection) (7 Signals and Wonders — 50 years of Kol Yisrael) (7 Joel Kantor, Photographs of Israel) (7 News in Antiquities) (7 Negev Museum, Light in Jewish ritual) (7 From the Depths of the Sea (Rokoffeller) (7 Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world) (7 Jewels of Children's Literature) (7 Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art) (7 VISITING HOURS: 10-5 At 10: Summer happening for children (grades 4-6) at Ticho House, At 11: Guided tour of the Museum (English). At 3: To Fly a Kite — National Kite Flying Competition with Prizes. At 4: Picture books, Puppets and Songs for Children.

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WHAT'S ON

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By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shiff keeps his hotels

Auction takes a hammering

The publicity campaign had been stupendous. For more than half a year the Israel Auction Mart had kept the momentum alive, first by announcing that it would put the properties of hotelier Haim Shiff under the hammer, later by taking him to court because he changed his mind and, more recently, by adding nearly 50 properties to the auction list over and above the Shiff lots.

But when the bidding was over late last night, only one out of 59 lots was sold.

After years of struggling to build up his vast hotel empire, few could imagine that Shiff would give it up without a struggle. But as the date of the auction drew nearer, it became increasingly unlikely that Shiff could find a way out.

Mounting debts to Bank Leumi and the First International Bank gave him little room to maneuver.

In the last days before Monday night's auction, Shiff played the game well. He almost, but not quite, conveyed the impression of being crushed and defeated — well, almost. To a radio interviewer who asked him Monday whether he was throwing up his hands, Shiff replied: "I may raise one hand, but not two."

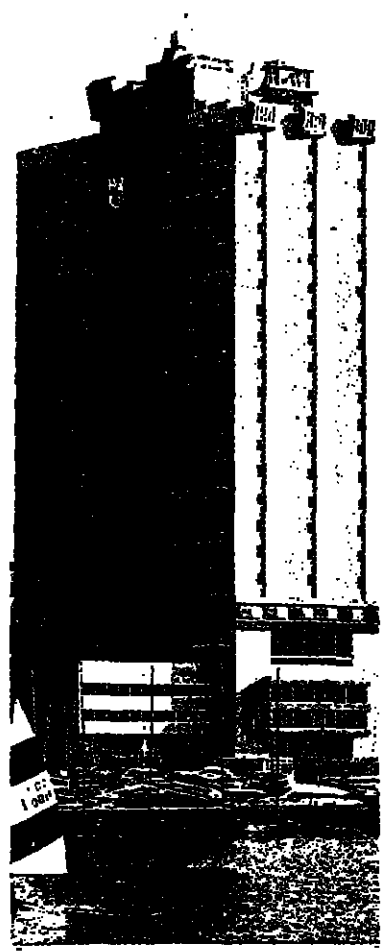
Shiff had two secret weapons. One was that four of his listed properties — the Marina Hotel in Bat Yam, the Life Office building, Thrifty Rent-a-Car and the Jerusalem Gardens hotel — are all in receivership. The other was quoting ridiculously high reserves. Israeli Auction Mart chief executive Jeffrey Port was apparently unaware of their status prior to the auction and he did not tumble to the inflated price, because all his other vendors had also priced their properties out of the market. The upshot was that out of 59 lots, only one, a holiday apartment in Tibetias, went under the hammer, selling for the ludicrously low price of \$12,000. It was the 34th lot.

Port did not handle the auction himself. He brought in John Barnett, a fellow Englishman with a fine track record in the auction rooms. His successful sales have included, among other things, a police station, a convent and an island on the Thames River.

Barnett is not a high pressure auctioneer. He did it slowly and politely, throwing in a medley of Jewish jokes and a selection of professional anecdotes. But it was all to no avail. The 800 or so people who filled the grand ballroom of Tel Aviv Hilton had not come to buy. The overwhelming majority had been drawn by the star of the show — Haim Shiff. Long before Barnett asked for an opening bid for the first of the Shiff properties, an apartment block in Ramat Gan listed as lot 11, the



John Barnett (top) and his rarely used hammer; auctioneer Jeffrey Port (bottom); and the Tel Aviv Diplomat: still a Shiff hotel.



(Dan Landau; Ran Erde)

crowd knew that the building was not going to be sold.

None of the previous lots had gone under the hammer, and opening bids were frequently well below the sum suggested by Barnett. He had proposed starting the bidding for lot 2, for instance — a plot of agricultural land in Ashdod — at \$125,000. There were no takers. He came down to \$100,000. Still no luck. Then \$75,000 and \$50,000 before the bidding started moving up slowly to \$80,000. "Sorry," said Barnett, "I can't sell at that level."

The sentence was repeated many times throughout the evening. The crowd was silent for the first four or five properties, but then there was an angry muttering, especially by

bone fide buyers, who had deposited \$5,000 for the right to bid. True, the money would be returned to them, but nonetheless they felt that something was amiss, and they did not hesitate to say so. "They shouldn't take your cheques if they come up with figures like these," said an angry American who had spent three days looking at properties. "I thought this was legitimate."

Real estate agents and appraisers in the audience declared that Port had ruined his chances of success by allowing himself to become bamboozled by vendors who were asking overly high prices.

Laurence Kershaw, of Canadian International Realty, said real estate auctions will eventually catch on in

Israel, but that Port's inexperience with the Israeli market and the failure of his first auction here, might jeopardize the success of future auctions.

After apologizing for the 10th time, Barnett quipped: "In England we give them chocolates at the auctions. I don't know if there's some drug in them to make them buy. I should have brought some with me, but they would have melted on the way."

The highest bid for the night was in fact for two of the Shiff properties, the Diplomat Hotels in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, each of which received bids of up to \$12 million. But both bids were several million dollars below what Shiff was rumored to be asking. He refused to confirm reports that he wanted \$30 m. for the Jerusalem hotel and \$18 m. for the Tel Aviv hotel.

Representatives from nearly every four- and five-star hotel in Tel Aviv had come to show solidarity with Shiff. When the chips were down, disagreements dissipated and they were all brothers. There were broad smiles all round except at the auctioneer's table when nothing of Shiff's was sold.

If there were any strawman in the hall, they did a poor job. Barnett made frequent reference to a blond-haired woman in the front row who was wearing a red blouse, and who presumably had made many bids throughout the night. At one stage, he told her that he was about to let her have a property for \$160,000. She was later overheard telling a hotel cashier that she would not have known what to do because she had not bid for the property. Asked later whether she had bid for anything, the reply was in the negative. When pressed why she had not objected to being treated as a bidder, she answered: "I was having too much fun."

For Jeffrey Port, expenses for the auction set him back a million dollars. Undaunted, he said he was confident that many of the properties would be sold privately within the next few weeks, and announced that the Hilton ballroom would be the venue for another auction sale at the end of October.

Moreover, Port received an invoice for \$5,000,150 from Shiff as a fixed commission on the properties in receivership. Port says Shiff welched on his contract with Port, and by permitting the properties to go into receivership had blocked the sale.

If the banks and other creditors cannot get money out of Shiff, it is doubtful that Port will fare any differently. But if Shiff does agree to pay him, the auction will not have been a total loss: Port will be more than \$4 m. ahead.

Weak dollar alters trade patterns

LONDON (Reuters). — The steady decline of the world's most important currency, the dollar, is slowly shifting the pattern of world trade and is likely to continue for some months yet, watched gingerly from the sidelines by bankers, businessmen, politicians and holiday-makers alike, economists say.

Tourists and companies around the world increasingly have to take account of the latest exchange-rate relationships with the dollar as they make their decisions on where to take their vacations or invest their money. Americans are finding it more costly to visit Europe and Japan because the dollar buys much less than it did only 18 months ago. Along with fears of terrorism, this has meant fewer Americans on the tourist trail this summer, making it a gloomy time for hotels and depressing the shares of big hotel groups.

Major industrial companies in Japan and Western Europe are finding more difficulty exporting to the vast American market, on which they heavily depend, because their goods cost more there.

In London, Tokyo, Bonn and other capitals, political leaders are watching the dollar carefully because of some of the effects of its decline. If they go too far, they can damage export-oriented economies and put people out of work, thus hurting their political standing. Their own prosperity is also tied up with the health of the American economy, on which the dollar rate has a bearing. The dollar yesterday plunged record lows against the yen and is languishing in a 5½ year trough against the Deutschmark.

In February 1985, when the dollar hit its peak, the triangle of currencies of the world's three leading economies had a totally different look. Then a robust dollar would buy 3.47 marks instead of the present 2.11 and 263 yen instead of the 156.1 it now fetches.

The U.S. is patiently waiting for the lower dollar to prune back a trade deficit which reached \$148.5 billion last year. Economists say that although this has not happened yet, it will happen in the next few months as U.S. imports drop back and American products sell better to the world.

Exporters in other countries are less pleased at the changes being wrought by the dollar, the export-driven economies of Japan and West Germany, which have huge trade surpluses, are having to look at domestic demands as a motor for growth — and Japan in particular looks set for a rough ride, having cut its forecast for economic growth.

Oil-producing debtor nations like Mexico have been hit doubly hard — once by the fall in world oil prices and again by the dollar's fall. The currency in which oil and many other commodities are denominated — although debtors have been helped by the lower level of world interest rates.

The decline of the dollar, after its peak of early 1985, was helped along last September when the finance ministers of the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain and France met in New York's Plaza Hotel to conclude a far-reaching accord.

The pact's aim was to curb the U.S. trade deficit, provide new markets for U.S. exports under pressure from an expensive "green back" and broaden markets for exports from hard-pressed debtor countries in the third world — in short, to correct some of the crippling imbalances in world trade.

The accord of the Group of Five, popularly known as G-5, was hailed as a landmark in international cooperation. Monetary authorities agreed to use a blend of coordinated dollar selling and official jawboning to chop 15 per cent off the value of the U.S. currency by the end of 1985.

But the dollar has kept falling ever since and most economists see it dropping further, possibly below two marks and down as far as 140 yen. Increasing evidence that the U.S. economy is sluggish, is exacerbating that trend, as are tumbling oil prices on a glutted world market, lower U.S. interest rates aimed at

boosting the economy and a self-defending market pessimism. "G-5 was very effective initially, but the dollar's fall from 2.40 marks has had very little to do with G-5," said Anne Mills, a currency analyst in New York.

Economists say there is concern about the rate of decline, given the historic tendency of exchange markets to overshoot when a definite trend sets in, and the apparent lack of agreement on what is a fair rate for the dollar.

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, and, more recently, the Bank of Japan have intervened at times to try to prop up the dollar this year — the reverse of the G-5 pact's goals.

In Japan, government officials foresee a significant economic slowdown due to the stronger yen. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has heard loud complaints from exporters and says he will lead a drive to restructure Japan's economy and boost domestic demand. But for the current fiscal year Japan's trade surplus will still reach a record, possibly as much as \$77b.

The strong yen — up 51 per cent against the dollar since last September — has also pushed Japanese wages to the top of the world table in dollar terms, wiping out the competitive advantage once held by Japan's manufacturers over their West German and U.S. counterparts.

The ailing dollar has also drawn cries of protest from exporters in West Germany, who say that 2.20 marks to the dollar is the "pain threshold" below which their business suffers.

But domestic demand seems to be taking up some of the slack, helped by a round of tax cuts from Bonn this year. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has forecast that domestic demand will rise by a weighty 4.3 per cent this year and next, after just 1.4 per cent in 1985.

In Britain, the pound sterling has declined along with oil prices and the dollar has lost just 9 per cent of its value against the British currency since the G-5 accord — but the effects are still there.

Bill Martin, chief economist at Phillips and Drew Stockbrokers, said the dollar's fall had "knocked half a per cent off British exports since September" in sales to the U.S. and to export markets where British and U.S. industries compete.

But sterling's relative depreciation against European Community currencies since September has cushioned the effect of the lower dollar.

The U.S. has appealed for both West Germany and Japan to cut their interest rates to stimulate world growth and take some of the pressure off the dollar — calls which both have resisted as unnecessary and potentially inflationary.

U.S.: Japan must reform its economy

TOKYO (Reuters). — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned Japan yesterday that the future of the world trading system depended on its efforts to reform its economy.

Baldrige told U.S. businessmen in Tokyo he was concerned about the willingness of Japanese industrialists and bureaucrats to carry through the needed changes and forecast a further rise in the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

The deficit could rise to more than \$60 billion next year from between \$35b. and \$60b. in 1986 and \$50b. in 1985, he said. Baldrige told reporters later that Japanese imports of U.S. goods had not increased even though Tokyo had gradually reduced its trade barriers.

Reiterating comments he made Monday when he met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Baldrige demanded concrete signs that Japan's imports would increase.

He said there were literally thousands of products, from soda ash to super computers, where the U.S. could compete with Japan, but was still not getting its fair share of the market.

Baldrige expressed cautious optimism that the autochip dispute would be resolved and said he was heartened by Nakasone's assurances that the \$8b. airport project would be opened to bidding by U.S. companies.

TOURISM BRIEFS

U.S. Jewish leaders on visit to promote tourism

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Twenty-five leaders of American Jewish communities are expected to arrive here at the end of the week as part of a Task Force initiative to revitalize tourism from the U.S. They will meet with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, General (Res.) Aharon Yariv, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and others to discuss possible strategies for promoting increased tourism. The convention is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism, El Al and the Dan Hotels Corporation.

A SIMILAR MISSION from Britain is currently being organized for a November campaign, to be led by Lord Marcus Sieff. The British effort is the outcome of a recent visit to England by Tourism Minister Avraham Shari.

RECOVERY FROM the slump in tourism to Europe and the Middle East seems to be on the way. Peter Crouch, executive vice president of Budget Rent-a-Car International, during his visit to Israel this week, said Britain is returning to near normal levels of tourism for this time of the year and is predicting above average levels by the end of the year. Crouch said that the only European country which had not suffered from a slide in tourism was Switzerland.

A SPECIAL COURSE for restaurateurs and restaurant employees has

been jointly devised by the Ministry of Tourism and the Tadmor Hotel School. The course, which will be limited to 30 students at a time, will cover such topics as recipes, menu planning, hygiene, budgets for provisions, presentation and interior decor. The idea is to upgrade efficiency and service, to improve the quality of cuisine and to create more pleasant kitchen and dining room environments for both staff and guests.

EITAN RODIK and Amatzia Gazit, president and director general, respectively of the Memsit motor club represented Israel at the 88th annual AIT conference in London, which was attended by delegates of 134 motor clubs in 80 countries. Delegates represented a round figure membership of 65 million drivers world-wide. The key subject at the conference was the effect of terrorism on tourist traffic. Memsit, incidentally, conducts seminars for members travelling abroad to familiarize them with tourist attractions and motorways in other countries.

THEY TAKE PLEASURE IN PLEASING

The Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Jerusalem •
The Aviya Sonesta Beach Hotel, Eilat •
The Ramada Continental Hotel, Tel Aviv •
The Tel Aviv Plaza • The Moriah, Eilat •
The Yamit Tower, Tel Aviv •
The Moriah, Jerusalem

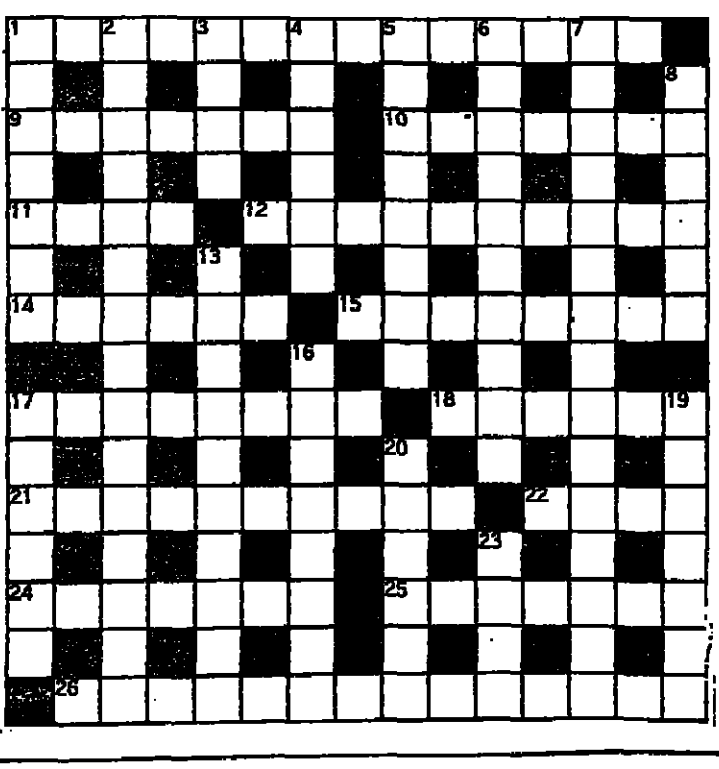
They know just what their guests appreciate in the morning. They give complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post.



The Tel Aviv Plaza

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Unexceptional allotments in which it may be profitable to invest (8,6)
 - Zone where the Atlantic gales may come and shake everybody? (7)
 - Bribe lavishly I could if I had one! (3-4)
 - Unwatered stock? (4)
 - Plays the defensive type of cricket for which Derbyshire is noted? (10)
 - A patient American dramatist (1,5)
 - Like the bulldog faced with a snub? (3,5)
 - A ruling's remarkable outcome (8)
 - Diocese in which there's nothing too old to be of service (6)
 - Unable to obtain satisfaction in a bestial review (10)
 - Five hundred years old? (4)
 - Fruit craves in a case for a patty (1)
 - A pirate from Cairo's river? (7)
 - A club pledged to help its members be of service to humanity (7,7)
- DOWN**
- Horace Walpole's down-at-heel Italian castle (7)
 - Openly admit to having lost heart? (7,4,4)
 - The patriarch made responsible for the floating pound (4)
 - Pass on the details of a story from Tralee (6)
 - One would disdain to adopt such an attitude (6)
 - What liberal-minded parents should make for their children when at college? (10)
 - Its owner will never be forgotten (11,4)
 - Stopped or started grappling, perhaps (6)
 - Give an example of what an artist can do (10)
 - Antonio's tube fare? (8)
 - Spring prices may if inflation can't be checked (6)
 - Getting on, though not really (2,7)
 - Security device fitted inside Civil Service timepieces (6)
 - Gradualist schoolboy American at heart (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Roma, 523191; Balaam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. Tel Aviv: Superpharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413730; Sanitas, 83 Ibn Givoli, 246002. Netanya: Kupat Holim Leumi, 9 Smlanski, 38053. Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics), Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedics), Bikur Holim (E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado

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FIRST AID 101

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Ashkelon 23333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *551111 Kiryat Shmona *44334
BeerSheva 74767 Nahariya *523333
Carmiel *585555 Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111 Petah Tikva *233111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233 Safed 30333
Holon 803133 Tel Aviv *240111
Tiberias *90111

* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock. "Eran" — Emotional First Aid. Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, BeerSheva 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 236819, Jerusalem — 248554, and Haifa 86791.

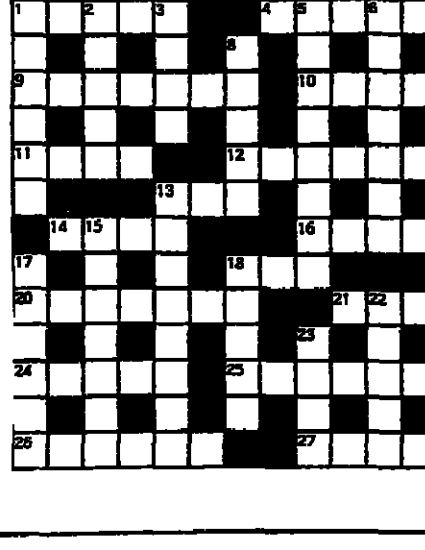
Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd. The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)528206, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning. Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 02-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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13 TRAVESTY
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15 ANSWER
16 BUNGBE
17 F A E D E R A S
18 FAGIN
19 ACROPOLIS
20 I C A R N K E R
21 C M O O G E K E P E R

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Prints, 8 Andrew, 10 Cockney, 11 Halve, 12 Rose, 13 Leave, 17 Clubs, 18 Joke, 22 Rowan, 23 Lozenge, 24 Viewer, 25 Fracas.

DOWN: Spectra, 2 Discuss, 3 Stone, 4 Anchovy, 5 Drill, 6 Sweet, 9 Hyperbale, 14 Flanag, 15 Coat, 16 Release, 19 Brave, 20 Owner, 21 Azure.

MARKET PLACE

AVI TEMKIN

Keeping capital under control

A few weeks after his appointment, Michael Bruno, the Bank of Israel's new governor, has spurred central bank officials into intellectual ferment as they consider an extensive overhaul of the capital market and monetary policy.

The flood of papers and memos currently being drafted comes from a team of officials appointed by Bruno to study the capital market with a view toward far-reaching reform, so judging from his statement, the governor supports the liberalization of the capital market. In other words, he thinks the government should withdraw from the capital market, leaving more room for private capital-raising.

While Bruno is probably too much of a pragmatist to propose a completely free capital market, some officials and economists — and much of the public — believe that economic development and growth will come only after such a move.

But in the face of that free market, a warning against privatization must be voiced.

The record of such free capital markets in the West is one of widespread economic fluctuations.

They have been fragile and volatile structures, prone to boom-and-bust cycles.

In these market economies, firms and individuals operate with uncertainty about the future. When optimism prevails, expected revenue from potential projects is larger than expected costs and spending projects are started, financed by funds raised in the capital market. In other words, firms incur debts since they assume their projects will be profitable.

At the peak, large speculative operations appear, firms are tempted to go into debt and to suffer short-term losses since they expect long-term profits. Usually these are financial units operating with only a minimum of their own capital and borrowing the rest.

But nothing is more volatile than expectations about the economy. An external development — like rising energy prices — or an internal one — like an important firm's failure — may change the outlook from one extreme to the other. Soon investment projects are discontinued, and spending plans are scrapped.

As spending falls, the revenue on which firms depend to pay their debts falls, making the prevailing debt structure unviable. Soon bankruptcies spread, leading to drops in output and employment. A large part of the securities in the capital market prove to be nothing but paper. Only after this "phony" capital is wiped out does the economy begin a new cycle.

Anyone supporting free market dogma must consider that familiar scenario. Israel's economy is small — and political and military upheavals affect it more strongly than in most countries. Those would certainly affect expectations and outlook even more in a free market system. Because of this basic instability, government must undertake investment projects, which should be based on clear criteria and priorities under democratic control.

Critics of the capital market as it is currently operating are right when they say the government has been using the funds it raises there to finance the deficit created by its current operations instead of financing development projects. They are also right when they say that bureaucratic allocation of funds has created favoritism and even corruption.

But this does not mean that the only alternative to the current situation is for the government to leave the capital market to private financial elements. A great degree of government control will always be needed. This is what the record, not dogma, teaches.

Greece reports sharp drop in American tourism

ATHENS (AP). — American tourists are staying away from Greece in huge numbers, and the decline appears to be increasing, according to government figures released yesterday.

The National Tourist Organization (EOT) reported that just 62,626 Americans travelled there in the first five months of 1986, a 61 per cent drop from last year. In May, arrivals from the U.S. plunged 72 per cent to 17,784.

Despite the decline, EOT said overall visits to Greece rose by 7.6 per cent in the January-May period and tourism earnings grew 17.6 per cent to \$35 million. Europeans accounted for the bulk of the increases.

"We've had big increases in the provinces and on the major islands, and we've earned more foreign exchange because hotels have raised their rates," said Dimos Arvanitis, president of the Hellenic Association of Travel and Tour Agents.

Treasury aide seeks \$300m. budget cut

By AVI TEMKIN

The government must immediately slash \$300 million for the budget because spending approved by the cabinet in excess of the original budget would create cashflow problems later in the year, the Treasury's Budget Department Director Aharon Fogel said yesterday. He said the cut was needed to protect stability and prevent negative developments in the balance of payments.

Treasury sources said yesterday, however, that they were very pessimistic about the cabinet's willingness to approve a new round of budget cuts. They said the cuts were overdue, but political considerations would thwart them.

Fogel conceded that, in the first third of the fiscal year, government revenues exceeded expenditures by NIS 700m., but he said that this did not reflect the real situation. Most of the spending over the original budget approved by the government is slated to be implemented later in the financial year. Fogel insisted that while the government's cashflow was good at present, the planned expenditures later in the year would create serious problems.

Fogel estimated that the cabinet's decision to aid the private sector, exporters and financially troubled companies would cost the Treasury some \$350m. In addition there are some \$140m. worth of spending cuts approved by the cabinet that have yet to be enacted and some \$60m. in unplanned subsidies for public transportation. These have been partly offset by larger than anticipated revenue, but the budget still needed to be cut by some \$300m.

Fogel said a large part of the added revenue this year came from increased tax income and from unforeseen government borrowing in the capital market. He added that it was impossible to be sure that these trends would continue in coming months. "Even if there is a surplus we should use it to finance a reduction in labour costs [by cutting taxes] and not to cover for more government spending," he said.

"If we do not do it now we will have to do it later, and then it will be more painful," Fogel stressed.

Later in the day, however, the committee agreed to free the government bill.

The five member's bills were presented by Tefik Toubi (Communist), Chaim Grossman (Mapam), Ora Namir (Alignment), Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) and Jacques Amir (Alignment).

They ridiculed the government bill as meaningless and a minimum wage bill in name only. Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, speaking later, said that such a bill would only lead the employers to toughen their position in the ongoing negotiations. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim noted that up to now Israel never had a minimum wage bill, and that the Histadrut itself had not always wanted one. He conceded that the present minimum wage of NIS 334 a month was unreasonable and should be raised. But he was confident that this would be done in the course of the present overall negotiations on wage policy.

The government majority in the National Assembly defeated a Socialist censure motion which would have blocked plans to sell off 65 state-owned companies.

went up at midnight yesterday by order of the Ministry of Petroleum, but there was no official announcement.

The government generally tries to avoid publicity for domestic price rises, apparently in an effort to avoid a repeat of bloody 1977 riots that forced the late President Anwar Sadat to reverse cuts in government subsidies on consumer staples.

PLANS TO PRIVATIZE large sections of French state industry were set to go ahead yesterday after a parliamentary victory by the right-wing government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The government majority in the National Assembly defeated a Socialist censure motion which would have blocked plans to sell off 65 state-owned companies.

There's been an almost childlike faith in the ability of discount rate cuts to increase economic activity," said Sheldon Johnson of Morgan Stanley. The lack of a recovery after three cuts in the discount rate, or rate the Federal Reserve charges commercial banks, could be shaking investor confidence. The rate was last cut to 6 per cent on July 11.

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The move would lower production to about 17 million barrels a day, but the source would not say how much the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries expected oil prices to increase because of the cuts.

The source spoke before Opec oil ministers gathered for an evening meeting on the second day of their fourth conference this year.

The Geneva conference aimed at reversing a plunge in oil prices caused by the world petroleum glut.

AUSTRALIA'S NEXT BUDGET will be used to help set the country's ailing economy back on the road to recovery, Treasurer Paul Keating said yesterday.

Keating gave his assurance a day after he stunned financial markets with a package of measures that arrested a dramatic fall of the Australian dollar and opened the door wide for foreign investors. He said he wanted to show the sceptical markets that the government is determined to bring about economic readjustments needed to overcome a mounting balance of payments deficit and external debt.

JORDAN IS EXPECTED to sign an oil exploration agreement with the Dallas-based Hunt Oil Co. next month, the Middle East Economic Survey (Mees) reported yesterday.

Jordan's minister of energy and resources, Hisham Khalaf, was quoted by the authoritative weekly newsletter, as saying negotiations with the company "have reached an advanced stage and that agreement is likely to be signed very soon, probably next month." Hunt's concession will be in the southern El-Jafra area.

THE U.S. TRADE GAP puts the country in a "difficult and dangerous situation," Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday.

He told the House Banking Committee associated with the onset of a recession were not present, but warned that the U.S. was now in a "more complex world" where the country's economic fortunes were tied more than ever before to the performance of the world economy.

EGYPT RAISED the price of gasoline for domestic consumers by up to 25 per cent, a week after it cut prices for crude oil exports, filling station operators said.

Handwritten notices posted at some gasoline stations said prices

Knesset panel gets 6 bills on minimum wage

By ARYER RUBINSTEIN

The Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee wound up with six separate bills concerning the minimum wage yesterday, after coalition members in the House Committee grudgingly agreed to debate the cabinet's bill at the same time as the others.

The result was that five members' bills — all of them calling for a minimum wage of between 45 and 50 per cent of the average national wage — plus the government's proposal were referred to the committee. The cabinet bill calls for the Histadrut and employers to determine the minimum wage at their bi-annual wage talks.

In the morning, coalition members on the House Committee voted together with the opposition to reject the cabinet's request to free its minimum wage bill from the required two-day waiting period so that it could be debated with the members' bills. The cabinet bill had been tabled yesterday, while the members' bill had been introduced earlier.

Later in the day, however, the committee agreed to free the government bill.

The five member's bills were presented by Tefik Toubi (Communist), Chaim Grossman (Mapam), Ora Namir (Alignment), Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) and Jacques Amir (Alignment).

They ridiculed the government bill as meaningless and a minimum wage bill in name only. Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, speaking later, said that such a bill would only lead the employers to toughen their position in the ongoing negotiations. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim noted that up to now Israel never had a minimum wage bill, and that the Histadrut itself had not always wanted one. He conceded that the present minimum wage of NIS 334 a month was unreasonable and should be raised. But he was confident that this would be done in the course of the present overall negotiations on wage policy.

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They ridiculed the government bill as meaningless and a minimum wage bill in name only. Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, speaking later, said that such a bill would only lead the employers to toughen their position in the ongoing negotiations. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim noted that up to now Israel never had a minimum wage bill, and that the Histadrut itself had not always wanted one. He conceded that the present minimum wage of NIS 334 a month was unreasonable and should be raised. But he was confident that this would be done in the course of the present overall negotiations on wage policy.

Later in the day, however, the committee agreed to free the government bill.

Agrexco aims for record farm exports

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Agrexco, the agricultural export marketing organization, aims to export a record 245,000 tons of farm goods in the 1986/87 year, equal to \$240 million. Director-General Amotz Amiad said at a press conference yesterday. In the previous year, Agrexco sold 210,000 tons of products abroad worth \$220m.

Flower exports rose 7 per cent in 1985/86 to 745 million units, or \$80m. Fruit sales overseas were down in volume terms to 60 million tons last year, but earnings on fruit exports jumped 45 per cent to \$65m.

Grape exports were up less than they could have been last year, to just 4,500 tons from 3,500 in 1984/5. Amiad said the higher prices offered domestically discouraged farmers from selling their grapes abroad, and Agrexco was unable to stop them from diverting their produce to local markets.

He forecast grape exports would rise to 5,500 tons in the current year, while avocado exports should increase to 80,000 tons, mangoes to 2,800 tons and persimmons to 3,500 tons. A \$1m. campaign to promote avocados in France is planned for this year.

Amiad said Israel's two most successful farm export products were tomatoes and galia melons. The locally bred tomatoes were the best in the world and yield the best prices, while Galia melons were competing successfully with their Spanish counterparts, he said. Galia melons were also developed in Israel.

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FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS July 29, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	22.7	7.1%	8.1%	8.25%
HAPOALIM	7.7	8.1%	8.1%	8.15%
DISCOUNT	22.7	8.15%	8.17%	8.15%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8.15%	8.15%	8.17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	8.15%	8.17%	8.17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of July 29)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	6.00	6.00	6.125
SGD	9.00	9.00	9.00
DMK	4.00	4.00	4.125
SFR	4.375	4.375	4.250
YEN	3.00	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates
	<i>Buy</i>	<i>Sell</i>	<i>Buy</i>	<i>Sell</i>	<i>Rates</i>
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4823 1.5007	1.46	1.53	1.4829
U.K. Sterling	1	2.1983 2.2255	2.16	2.26	2.2151
Deutsche Mark	1	0.7002 0.7089	0.69	0.72	0.7085
French Franc	1	0.2165 0.2191	0.21	0.22	0.2190
Dutch Florin	1	0.0212 0.0229	0.01	0.04	0.0254
Swiss Franc	1	0.0719 0.0820	0.86	0.90	0.0784
Swedish Krone	1	0.2112 0.2138	0.21	0.22	0.2127
Norweg. Krone	1	0.1987 0.2012	0.20	0.21	0.2002
Danish Krone	1	0.1862 0.1885	0.18	0.19	0.1873
Finnish Mark	1	0.2947 0.2983	0.29	0.30	0.2969
Scand. Dollar	1	0.0681 0.0689	0.07	0.10	0.0702
Austrian Dollar	1	0.9012 0.9124	0.84	0.92	0.9080
S. Africa Rand	1	0.5811 0.5883	0.41	0.45	0.5855
Belgian Franc	10	0.3366 0.3407	0.33	0.35	0.3414
Austrian Sch.	10	0.9882 1.0005	0.97	1.02	1.0018
Italian Lira	1000	0.10198 0.10325	1.00	1.06	1.0271
Japanese Yen	100	0.9502 0.9520	0.94	0.98	0.9567
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	0.473	0.52	—
Egyptian Pound	1	—	0.79	0.84	0.8211
ECU	1	1.4838 1.5022	—	—	1.4939

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Wrong man for the job

AN ARAB'S lot in the Jewish state is not a particularly easy one. Much of the time, no matter how law-abiding and peace-loving an Israeli Arab may be, he will be torn, in the classic phrase of a former Arab Knesset member, between loyalty to his state and loyalty to his people who are at war with the state.

Under the best of conditions, the status of an Arab in this country is the same as that from which Israel-bound Jews seek to escape: member of a minority group. And the Arab minority group, while formally equal to the Jewish majority in both rights and obligations, is in fact not infrequently unequal in both. Arabs vote in parliamentary elections, but they are, for example, denied the rights granted to Israeli ex-servicemen.

On the face of it, this is just right: for Arab youths, with but few exceptions, are not required to serve in the armed forces. Moreover, Jews receiving a similar IDF exemption, such as yeshiva students, are treated as though they have done their army stint. Needless to say, there are no Arab development towns with special rights in Israel, and no Arab is ever a candidate for the kind of assistance offered to new immigrants.

Israel's very vocation as an instrument for the ingathering of the exiles thus makes the integration of local Arabs difficult, while the hostility of the Arab states and their recognized Palestinian agent, the PLO, compounds the difficulty.

An invention from Ben-Gurion's time designed to deal with the problem — help Arabs integrate into Israeli society yet keep them from harm's way — was the Adviser on Arab Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office. Over the years, however, the Adviser became a byword for manipulation of the Arab community by the authorities in Israel's supposed interest. Since 1967 the Adviser may be said to have only helped, however unintentionally, to accelerate the process of Palestinianizing the local Arabs.

An overdue change was started with the organizational reform of the Prime Minister's Office two years ago. This saw the installation of Ezer Weizman as minister-without-portfolio with special responsibilities in the Arab sector, and the substitution of an adviser on Arab affairs to Mr. Weizman for the old-style Arab Affairs Adviser. The structural alterations did not matter in themselves: what mattered was the new policy, based on openness and understanding, inaugurated by Mr. Weizman and his aide, Dr. Yosef Ginat.

No revolution was intended, and none could have been carried out within the space of the two years allotted to the premiership of Shimon Peres. But Mr. Weizman did manage to drive the point early on that wholesale demolition of illegal Arab buildings was not the most constructive means of correcting the acute shortage of housing in Arab localities. And it was due to his influence that the Treasury and the Interior Ministry were advised by the premier earlier this year that they should start acting to remedy the three-to-one imbalance in financial allocations to Jewish and Arab local councils.

It took a fortnightly strike by the Arab local councils this month to make the interior minister act on this advice. But the unusually quiet Land Day last March — the tenth anniversary of the event, which in the ordinary course of events would be violent — already seemed to indicate that Mr. Weizman was on the right track.

In early October Mr. Weizman will be out of the Prime Minister's Office, and Dr. Ginat will be out with him. His successor in consequence of the rotation will apparently be Ronnie Milo, currently deputy foreign minister. Mr. Milo is expected to bring back with him the personification of the *ancien regime*, Binyamin Gur-Arye, who had to be forcibly retired as the Arab Affairs Adviser last year.

Like his present and future boss, Yitzhak Shamir, the next minister-without-portfolio in the Prime Minister's Office speaks of the coming together of Arabs and Jews, but within an Israel bound by the sea and the river. An ambitious and less than scrupulous young politician, who has a facility for alienating Jews, Mr. Milo will be lucky to find any interlocutors at all among Arabs. Judging by his record, he will succeed only in tearing down the bridges of intercommunal understanding so laboriously erected by Ezer Weizman.

It is a sorry prospect.

'POST' MAN

(Continued from Page One)
deputy, Stephen Hart, had informed me that I would not be able to cover the Bush visit to Jordan even though I had earlier been invited by the White House to do so and the Jordanian ambassador in Washington had personally signed my entry visa. I assumed at that time that the Bush people were nervous about some sort of potential diplomatic incident since I write for *The Jerusalem Post*.

But yesterday Fitzwater said that U.S. officials in Amman had worked out all the details with the Jordanian government over the past few days and that the vice president would be happy if I joined up with the party in Amman.

He informed me that the White House had "taken the liberty" of

making reservations for me to fly to Amman from Washington aboard a commercial airliner which was scheduled to arrive in the Jordanian capital just prior to Bush's arrival there this evening.

Bush is due to fly from Israel to Jordan. On Saturday, he is to fly to Egypt.

I thanked Fitzwater and asked him to thank the vice president for reconsidering the earlier decision. Fitzwater said he was sorry for the misunderstanding.

The *New York Times* yesterday carried a story, headlined "Bumped by Bush," about the earlier decision. Immediately after speaking with me, Fitzwater telephoned Warren Weaver, Jr., of the *Times* staff to inform him of this second decision.

BUSH

(Continued from Page One)
the Speaker, Bush will make his free trade announcement in the Chagall Hall.

Shortly before his departure for Amman this afternoon, Bush will hold a press conference at the King David Hotel.

Mark Segal adds:
Bush last night hailed Peres's mission to Morocco, declaring that "it

ignited the imagination of all Americans."

The vice president paid warm tribute to Israel and its "peace-seeking leadership" in brief remarks following a dinner in his honour at Beit Hanassi.

Bush said he had spent more time here than in any of the 71 countries he had visited as vice president. "Every moment was worth it," he said.

TABA

(Continued from Page One)
at Shamir's relaxed, calm attitude, adding that Shamir had a reputation in Egypt for being "grim and angry." Shamir told Mansour that there was indeed a difference between the image and reality.

"I respect Mubarak and the Egyptians for defending their own interests," Shamir told Mansour. I expect, similarly, that they respect us for defending ours.

Shamir said that he was well aware that the average Egyptian favoured peace, but added that Egyptian

media gave a very negative impression of the process and had considerable impact in Egyptian intellectual circles.

"I would be glad to establish a relationship with the Egyptian public through the Egyptian media," Shamir said.

Asked by Mansour for his reaction to Peres's summit in Morocco, Shamir said they were "important and positive."

Mansour also met yesterday with Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman.

Delegitimized Jews

Joseph Heckelman

"THE GREAT DIVIDE" (*The Jerusalem Post*, June 20) inundated us with articles about what appears to be our most serious problem: our divided people and the totally unacceptable acts by tiny minorities at each extreme.

It is rather amazing that so much discussion by so many good, concerned people should so completely overlook the core of the problem, which in this writer's view, is that we have permitted our government to delegitimize all approaches to Judaism save those of a minority — the middle-to-far-right of the religious spectrum.

This is the crop that was sown with the founding of the state. It has been carefully nurtured ever since, and we are now reaping its distorted fruit. Haredi simpletons in black uniforms are declaring that, as the guardians of Jewish legitimacy, they are a special legion in the army of the Lord, exempt from the restraints of the law which apply to others.

This has not been the approach of the radical anti-Zionist religious fringe alone. We often forget that that part of mainstream Orthodoxy which has rooted itself in the country's governing framework, in its 36-year management of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, has done its best to promote the notion that only 15-20 per cent of the Jewish spectrum is legitimate Judaism. And most of the other 80 per cent plus have passively acquiesced in this polar view, defining Judaism as made up of a legitimate minority and an illegitimate majority.

The solution is to tear open this artificial isolating structure, and to take the obvious simple step that

should have been taken 38 years ago — namely: for the Jewish government of the Jewish state to stop discriminating among varying Jewish approaches.

Any sect, or group, or stream has the right to feel that it is exclusively correct or even exclusively legitimate. But the government of the Jews and of many non-Jews does not have the right to favour some Jewish approaches over others. And it certainly does not have the right to take the extreme position of saying that some are legitimate and others are not. Let many flowers bloom, let each of us promote his own approach, and let us leave it to God to ultimately decide which approaches are more proper.

The government recognizes the legitimacy of Islam, Christianity, Bahai and others. Yet within Judaism it recognizes the legitimacy of only the Orthodox, which include less than 20 per cent of the country's Jewish population.

One would have to hunt very far to find a greater absurdity. We must recognize that the Jewish spectrum covers 100 per cent of the Jewish people and not something less than 20 per cent. While elements of the different Jewish movements may appear mistaken in the eyes of the others, all represent approaches which by definition must become legitimate in the eyes of the government. Only from such a perspective will we be able to work out our disagreements at a level of mutual respect.

ONE NEED not be a doctrinaire Jungian to perceive that our deepest emotions are subliminal. Whether we are at peace with ourselves and our immediate neighbours, or whether we are the victims of ongoing, upsetting pressures, is largely determined by the standards set by our society, relative to ourselves.

In a democratic framework, the single most important factor determining societal standards is the government of all the people. A government which plants the label of illegitimacy on any portion of its citizens alienates them and gives them a sense of rejection which is even deeper than parental rejection, because this government is their very own creation.

The reasons for the rejection may be intellectually acceptable — for example, the politicians are corrupt: it is necessary to sacrifice some things to carry forward more vital aims; practical politics requires deals — but emotionally, the fact of officially proclaimed illegitimacy remains devastating.

This type of act should be expected to generate seething anger which may erupt periodically, and which continually regenerates itself. To the extent that this anger is kept in check, it is by means of a self-protective attitude that creates its own great danger: contempt for a government that so delegitimizes its citizens. Nothing can be deemed a solution, unless it deals with this element.

Mutual approval may be too much to expect, but mutual acceptability is an absolute necessity. The path to true mutual acceptability lies in re-

Does Judaism favour democracy?

Eli Munk

THROUGHOUT THE ages, Jews have endeavoured to be loyal citizens of any country in which they have found themselves, particularly when they have not been officially discriminated against.

Since the Jews have never in the history of the Diaspora been treated as well as in the Western democracies, it is understandable that we have tried to emphasize the similarities between our culture and that of the host country's, as well as de-emphasizing those aspects of Judaism that are in apparent conflict with basic democratic tenets.

While this attitude has probably minimized points of friction between us and our hosts, it has also been a factor in diluting the image of Judaism as a faith which embodies a full range of laws governing the behaviour of both the individual and society as a whole.

With the advent of Jewish independence in Israel, there surfaced the not unnatural fear that gentiles might view Jews as possessing a dual allegiance, showing loyalty to both their host country and to the State of Israel.

It is for this reason that ever since then we have been brainwashed with attempts to emphasize the "democratic" nature of Judaism, the so-called Judeo-Christian ethic. This line has been peddled to such a degree that it can make one believe that what we have in common with

the Christian-dominated democracies far outweighs the "minor" points of difference over which so many thousands of our brethren throughout the ages died for *kiddush hashem*.

It is time that we examine the premise of this so-called "democratic Judaism" before we are all victimized by the shallow pronouncements made from thousands of public platforms, pulpits in Orthodox synagogues not excepted.

The philosophical basis underlying any system of legislative sovereignty of the people is the concept that human beings can be the authors of their own salvation. This very notion is so opposed to Jewish philosophy that anyone subscribing to it is guilty of the most fundamental heresy.

The Jewish people's acceptance, at Mount Sinai, of G-d's Torah meant that we abandoned the illusion of legislating our own welfare in favour of embracing God's legislation. This is what *na-asseh ve-nishma*, we will do and we will hear (learn) entail.

It does not matter, in this context, whether we compare Judaism to direct democracy, representative democracy, or even with the kind of democracy that restrains certain powers of the majority in order to guarantee the collective or individual rights of the minority. The fact remains that in any type of democracy the guiding motivation is

the belief in the infallibility of the collective human mind.

Before listing specific *halachot* showing that our system of government is vastly different from that of conventional democracies, consider the fact that in a democracy, public office is attained by a process of competition between individuals for office, something that is the opposite of the ideal of *hatzneah lechet im elokheka*, walk humbly with your Lord. Running for office is a declaration that the aspirant considers himself better qualified than his fellow man. Apart from not representing a virtue, this competition is often encouraged by the rewards of office, namely power or financial gain.

In a Jewish state based on the Torah, office is attained by *smicha*, appointment through someone else who has been ordained and has the approval of the president of the Sanhedrin (Supreme Court) to make such an appointment.

There is, for example, no such thing as a lay jury system in Jewish law. A man is not judged by his untrained peers, and the common sense of the people is not considered supreme, except in minor financial disputes, judged by three mutually agreed laymen.

Concerning the much lauded emphasis on the equality of the indi-

vidual, on his "human" rights, the dignity of the individual, all of which are very praiseworthy concepts, examination of Jewish law will demonstrate that such concepts are not only part of Torah legislation, but have preceded democratic ideals by hundreds of years, and are applied in a far less discriminatory form by the Torah than in any known present-day democracy.

THE JEWISH form of government envisaged by the Torah is twofold. We have the temporal law headed by a king, preferably of Davidic descent, in which event the succession is hereditary (Maimonides: *Hilchot Melachim*, 1, 9), and we also have a religious government headed by the Sanhedrin, the supreme court of 71 elders.

Deuteronomy 17:15 tells us that the king to be appointed must be one chosen by God and born to a Jewish mother. Although there are constitutional limitations to the power of the king, particularly in the execution of foreign policy, he nevertheless has the right to summarily execute any one of his subjects guilty of rebellious acts. Such acts include the failure to obey orders to go to certain places designated by the king (Maimonides: *ibid.*, 3, 8).

The foreign policy restriction referred to is the declaration of war outside the borders of Israel without the religious authorities' approval.

Terrorists, by the way, may be summarily executed by the king, waiving normal rules of testimony.

The Rambam (*Hilchot Sanhedrin*, chapter 2) lists the qualifications demanded of judges serving in the Sanhedrin.

Only men of the highest erudition can qualify for appointment. Their knowledge must encompass such disciplines as science, i.e. astronomy, mathematics, physics, comparative religion and languages.

Anyone whose personal antecedents do not make him fit to marry into the priesthood is automatically excluded from candidacy.

No one of such old age that he approaches senility is to be appointed. Men that are impotent or have not been blessed with offspring are excluded, as they are presumed

to lack a certain mellowness in their outlook. Men not known for their humility do not qualify.

Women do not qualify for appointment to the courts, nor is there provision for the position of a queen: should there be no male issue from the king.

The king cannot be a member of the supreme court, as his presence might have an intimidating influence on the other judges.

Basically speaking, the temporal power structure is administrative, whereas the supreme court may act legislatively with the proviso that such legislation is based on Torah precepts, or is of a temporary, emergency nature.

ALL the foregoing shows that far removed Torah concepts are the commonly practised democratic norms.

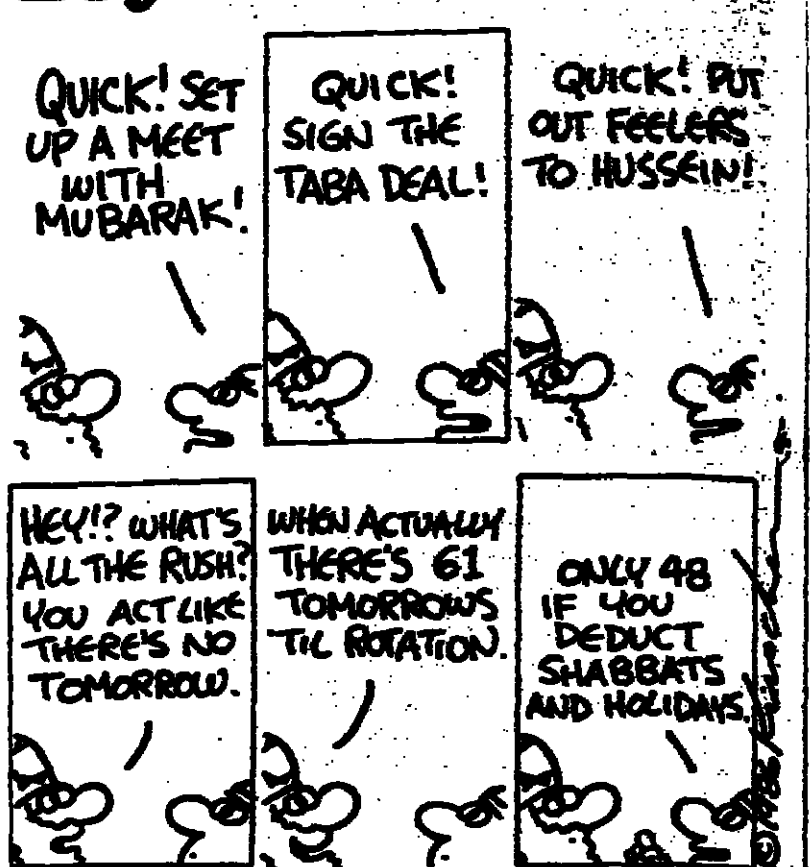
Concerning one important aspect of government and jurisprudence, however, namely the decision-making process based on majority vote, Judaism is extremely democratic. This is based on Torah legislation in Exodus 23:2, "do not follow the majority to do evil, but..."

But, even in the use of majorities we differ distinctively from the system employed by the democracies. Whereas in the jury system favoured in the West, unanimity of the jurors in capital cases is mandatory, Jewish jurisprudence requires the opposite. A unanimous decision by the supreme court, or a lesser court fit to administer capital punishment, is voided if it finds the accused guilty. Whereas this is not the place to discuss the rationale for such procedures, it does point again to a completely different orientation of Judaism with regard to governmental practices.

It is important to keep in mind that, at least where it concerns crimes committed vis-a-vis God and not those directly involving one's fellow man, one never loses sight of the fact that God Himself is the ultimate judge, and any failure by our application of justice will be rectified by Him.

Rabbi Munk is a Jerusalem researcher into rabbinic sources, formerly of Toronto.

Dry Bones



moving one great obstacle: the government-proclaimed illegitimacy of most of us via the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The key to transforming this obstacle into an open door is to recognize that the Ministry is intended to serve all the people, not to serve a few and rule the rest.

Just as these public servants recognize the legitimacy of other religions with whose theologies and practices individuals may disagree, so, as an arm of the government of all, must they recognize the legitimacy of every Jewish trend in the spectrum.

This is the way to transform 38 years of multiplying mischief into a positive framework for mutual respect and creativity.

The Torah emphasizes the extent to which choices lie before us every day. Its advice to all of us is "choose life." For all of us, including all who take the Torah seriously, the time has come to choose life.

Rabbi Heckelman is spiritual leader of *Safed's Masorti* (Conservative) congregation and is a former president of the Rabbinical Assembly of Israel.

READERS' LETTERS

THE AMULET FIND

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — The article by Abraham Rabinovich (July 18) on the two small amulets found opposite Mt. Zion near the Scottish Church will be a source of information for all those interested in this subject. Therefore a few comments are in order.

The statement that the amulet find will strengthen the view that the priestly blessing (Num. 6:24-26) belongs to source P is indeed strange. The amulets present a shorter version of a blessing that has become traditionally known as the priestly blessing. Elements of this blessing are to be found, as is well known, in Psalms 4:7 and 67:2 and also in the inscription written on a pithos from Kuntilet Ajrud. This would indicate that we have a popular blessing, widely used, that was incorporated into the biblical text, into the portion that scholars attribute to source P. It tells us nothing about the date of the biblical text, or of source P, which may be earlier or later. From the paleographical point of view, as Prof. J. Naveh informs me, a case can be made for a later date for the amulets, that is for the end of the sixth century, rather than the seventh century.

I do not wish to enter into the question of credit for deciphering the amulets, since this is rather clear.

PARDON RICHARD STRAUSS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — On the occasion of the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, I want to make an urgent appeal to finally introduce into our concert life the works of Richard Strauss. Nazi collaborator and anti-Semite (both sporadically). He saved at least one Jew, his daughter-in-law.

By playing Strauss's symphonic poems, written at the end of the 19th

by now, I would note that Ada Yardeni is not only a draughtswoman, but has earned her M.A. in Aramaic and Semitic epigraphy at the Hebrew University and is working towards a Ph.D. But of real importance is the swift publication of texts discovered in course of an excavation. The practice in the classical and Syro-Mesopotamian fields is that epigraphic texts are given to an expert rather than kept as the preserve of the chief archaeologist. This is also true in this country, especially in the excavations conducted under American auspices. Although many archaeologists have published good studies of the inscriptions discovered at their excavations in a short time, the difficult texts often remain unpublished.

There is a need to change the current law which leaves everything in the hands of the excavator, and to establish a statute of limitations of five years for the publication of written material. This would mean that we would not need to wait a lifetime to see important inscriptions, papyri and scrolls published.

JONAS C. GREENFIELD
Professor of Ancient Semitic Languages
The Hebrew University
Jerusalem.

URI TOEPLITZ

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AUGURY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, — In September 1978, I attended a Rotary meeting in Brussels. The guest speaker was the Counsellor of the Moroccan Embassy. I do not remember the theme of his lecture, but I have never forgotten his closing sentence: "The day will come when the might of the Arabs and the genius of the Jews will determine the future of the Mediterranean."

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